

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT LONDON,

FOR THE YEAR 1930-1.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

FOR THE

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

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High Commissioner for India.

OFFICE of the HIGH COMMISSIONER for INDIA.

INDIA HOUSE,
ALDWYCH,
LONDON, W.C. 2,

From the Deputy High Commissioner for India, London,
To the Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education, Health, and Lands, New Delhi.

E. S/253/12.

24th March 1932.

Sir,

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a Report for the academic year ending on the 30th September 1931, on the work of the Education Department of this Office, prepared by Dr. Quayle, the Head of the Department.

2. Although Sir B. N. Mitra has paid special attention to the working of his Education Department since he assumed charge of the High Commissionership less than nine months ago, he does not feel that he is as yet in a position to state his considered views on all the points that emerge from Dr. Quayle's interesting Report. He has, however, already been impressed with both the volume and variety of the work with which his Educational Officers have to deal. In particular, he has been struck with the usefulness of the liaison which India House provides between Indian and British educational institutions and with the value of the services which are offered to Indian students, their parents and guardians. It has, therefore, occasioned no surprise to Sir B. N. Mitra to find that though there is no obligation on Indian students, other than State Scholars and Service Probationers, to have recourse to the High Commissioner's Office, nevertheless the great majority do in fact seek the assistance which is put at their disposal.

3. As an instance of the useful information which an official agency in this country can collect and bring to the notice of those concerned in India, the High Commissioner would cite Dr. Quayle's remarks in paras. 139 to 147 of the Report on the subject of professional and practical training. The three following paragraphs should, in Sir B. N. Mitra's opinion, go far to dissipate the impression, which appears to have considerable currency, that discrimination exists in this country against Indians who desire to obtain practical training in various branches of engineering and technology. Despite the difficulties caused by extreme trade depression in many manufacturing industries, difficulties which react alike on Indian and non-Indian applicants, the High Commissioner has, generally speaking, found firms and administrations to be most sympathetic to the representations made to them on behalf of Indians by his Education and Store Department officers, as indeed is indicated by the 8th of the list given in para. 150.

4. Sir B. N. Mitra has been distressed to find how little the welfare of Indian students is affected by ill-health and by inadequate resources. He considers that Dr. Quayle's remarks in paras. 156 and 180 of his Report

deserve careful study by Indian parents and guardians, who may well bear in mind that just as Europeans proceeding to India are normally subjected to a strict medical examination, so should Indians, before proceeding to Europe, be fully assured that they are likely to endure successfully an alien climate and a new manner of life. Parents and guardians would also be well advised to weigh Dr. Quayle's remarks at paras. 179 and 149, and before sending their sons or wards to Europe, to form a clear idea of the profession which they desire them subsequently to follow in India and to be satisfied that for that purpose training outside India is essential. In this connection, the remarks of the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University, to which reference is made in para. 174 and the succeeding paragraphs of Dr. Quayle's Report, are of peculiar interest, and Sir B. N. Mitra is himself inclined to the view that if it were possible by suitable propaganda in India to check the flow of immature students to Europe, no small benefit might accrue to India and her peoples.

5. The High Commissioner's acknowledgments are due to the staff of the Department in general and in particular to Dr. Quayle, who has never failed to devote close individual attention to all difficult cases.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. M. GREEN,

Deputy High Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LONDON,
FOR THE YEAR 1930-1.

By THOMAS QUAYLE, D.Lit., M.A., Secretary, Education
Department.

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REPORT
 on the
WORK OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

INTRODUCTION.

1. I have the honour to present, for the information of the High Commissioner, my Report on the work of the Education Department during the academic year ending 30th September 1931.

Section I.

GENERAL.

2. It had been thought that for various reasons the number of students in touch with the Department and the work generally done on their behalf might have shown a considerable decrease during the period under review. But from the figures given below it will be seen that there has only been a slight decrease in the number of individual students interviewed and in the number of interviews which actually took place. In previous years the bulk of the interviews was generally restricted to the months of August, September and early October, when the majority of new students arrive in this country. But though the pressure of work was again very heavy during the "rush" season, it is satisfactory again to note that the interviews were distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, an indication that students are, to an increasing extent, keeping in touch with the Department and seek its advice and guidance, not only when they first arrive, but during the whole course of their study and training here:—

		1929-30.	1930-1.
(1) Number of students interviewed	...	1,929	1,884
(2) Number of interviews ...	...	5,494	5,041
(3) Letters received	...	17,363	18,135
(4) Letters despatched	...	16,889	19,390
(5) Number of cases in which offers of admission were obtained from educational institutions (excluding Inns of Court)	...	556	526

3. Three hundred and seventy-seven students were formally under the charge of the Department during the period under review, including 254 State and special scholars, 11 students in receipt of grants or allowances from Memorial or Trust Funds, 88 Indian Civil Service and Burma Forest Service probationers, and 24 private students entrusted to the care of the High Commissioner.

4. Six hundred and ninety-six applications for admission in October 1930 were received. The total number of admissions arranged to Universities, colleges, and educational institutions generally was 526; the other applicants either withdrew their applications or lacked the necessary qualifications or there were no vacancies in the institutions to which they sought admission. Two hundred and sixteen letters of introduction to tutors for the Indian Civil Service and other examinations were furnished, and, of the nine Indian students who were among the successful candidates at the Indian Civil Service Open Competition held in 1931, three had been provided with tutors by the Department.

Section II.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

ENGLAND.

5. Four Indian students were admitted to the University of Birmingham during the session 1930 to 1931, three to the Faculty of Medicine and one to the Faculty of Engineering. The total number of students pursuing courses was 21, seven in the Department of Engineering, the same number in Medicine, six in Commerce, and one in Mining. Two students obtained the Degree of B.Sc. in Engineering and five the B.Com. Degree.

Bristol University
6. Ten Indian students were admitted to the University of Bristol in October 1930, and there were 28, including three State Scholars, pursuing full-time courses during the session. Of this number, two were engaged in Research, one in Agriculture and one in Arts. Of the 26 students doing First Degree courses, the greater number were studying Engineering. There were 19 in the Engineering Department, four in the Department of Agriculture, two in Education, and one in Arts.

7. Mr. K. C. Naik (Punjab) obtained the Degree of M.Sc. in Agriculture and Mr. A. M. Ahmed (Bengal State Scholar) first-class Honours in the B.Sc. Examination in Engineering. Three other students also obtained the Degree of B.Sc., one in Agriculture and two in Engineering, while two students were successful in obtaining the Diploma in Education. One of them, Mr. G. A. Jahans (Punjab), gained a First Class. Four students also obtained Diplomas in Engineering.

8. Mr. A. H. Noon (Punjab) won the High Jump (5 ft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.) and the Long Jump (18 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.) at the University Sports, and came second in Hurdles.

Cambridge University.
9. The number of applications received for admission to the University of Cambridge in October 1930 was 219, and of these 163 were submitted through the Department. Fourteen of those who applied direct were successful in gaining admission, and 27 were admitted through official channels.

10. The total number of Indian students in residence in the Michaelmas term, 1930, was 111, of whom six were State Scholars and 14 Indian Civil Service Probationers. As usual, most of the Indian Provinces were represented, the Punjab heading the list with 30 students and Bombay coming next with 23.

11. An analysis shows that 21 students were studying Economics, 18 Natural Sciences, and 17 History. The Mathematics Tripos had a total of 11 students, the Law Tripos eight, and the Mechanical Sciences Tripos four. There were also two students studying Agriculture, and in the Faculty of Medicine there were three, two of whom, however, were not in residence. One student was working for the English Tripos, and there were two students at the Training College for Men. There were also 12 students engaged in Research, nine in Science and three in Arts.

12. Seventeen students obtained the B.A. Hons. Degree and six the ordinary B.A. Degree, while one student obtained the Certificate in Education. Mr. J. D. Kapadia (Non-Collegiate) and Mr. S. D. Manerikar (Sidney Sussex), both of Bombay, were Wranglers in Part II of the Mathematics Tripos, while Mr. S. Bhoothalingam (Caius), of Madras, obtained a First Class in Part II of the Economics Tripos. Mr. S. Chandrasekhar (Madras State Scholar) was awarded the Sheepshanks Exhibition for Mathematics, and Mr. V. V. Narlikar (Bombay) one of the Isaac Newton Studentships, also for Mathematics.

13. The following students obtained Research Degrees:—

M. Litt.	...	Moral Sciences	...	Miss S. G. Panandikar	Bombay.
M.Sc.	...	Plant Ecology	...	F. R. Bharncha	Bombay.
Ph.D.	...	Pharmacology	...	K. S. Grewal	Punjab.
Ph.D.	...	Physical Chemistry	...	H. K. Gore	North-West Frontier.
Ph.D.	...	Entomology	...	D. R. Mehta (Punjab State Scholar).	Punjab.
Ph.D.	...	Plant Physiology	...	R. A. Khan	Punjab.
Ph.D.	...	Pure Mathematics	...	S. D. S. Chowla	Punjab.

14. Mr. A. Madan Mohan (Punjab) won his Half-Blue in Tennis.

15. It is recorded with regret that during the year under report Mr. M. Nain Husain, of Christ's College, died on 9th March, and Mr. M. N. Patel, of Fitzwilliam House, had to return to India owing to serious illness.

University of Durham (Armstrong College).
16. Six Indian students were admitted to Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in October 1930, five to the Faculty of Engineering and one to the Department of Education, and the total pursuing courses during the session was 16 (including one State Scholar), 13 in the Faculty of Engineering, one in Mining, one in Agriculture, and one in Education.

17. Three students obtained the Degree of B.Sc., one in Agriculture, one in Mining and one in Mechanical Engineering. One student, Mr. W. C. Chowdhury (United Provinces State Scholar) obtained the Diploma in Teaching.

18. Mr. T. B. Bose (Calcutta) won Half Colours in Hockey, and also represented the college against Bede College, Durham, as Bantam Weight in the Boxing Match.

19. Three Indian students were admitted to the College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, during the academic year 1930-1, and the number pursuing full-time courses was 12, one of whom was studying for the Ph.D. Degree.

20. There were two Indian students in the Department of Education during last session, one of whom, Mr. R. A. Khan (United Provinces State Scholar) obtained the Cambridge University Diploma.

21. One Indian student was admitted to the Harper Adams Agricultural College last year, and there were two (including the Government Scholar) pursuing full-time courses during the session. The Bursar notes that both students had good records throughout their course of study, and one obtained the College Diploma in Agriculture, and the other the Certificate in Poultry Husbandry of the College and of the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry.

22. Twenty-three Indian students, including one woman, were admitted to the University of Leeds in October 1930, and there were 54, including two State Scholars, pursuing courses during the session. Of these, 11, including one woman, were engaged in postgraduate courses. Three students obtained First Degrees, one in Medicine, one in Commerce, and one in Law, and seven students, including one woman, obtained the Diploma in Education.

23. Messrs. K. K. Jacob (Travancore) and N. K. Mirza (Hyderabad) obtained the Degree of M.A. in Education, Miss P. N. Vesuvevala (Bombay) and Messrs. L. Suri (Kashmir) and G. U. Bhatt (Bombay) the Degree of M.Ed., while Mr. R. R. Seth (Punjab) was successful in gaining the Ph.D. in Colour Chemistry.

24. Messrs. M. K. Ali Khan (Hyderabad, Deccan), J. Kak (Rajputana), and P. M. Reddy (Hyderabad, Deccan), won Colours in Tennis, Hockey and Athletics respectively. Mr. P. M. Reddy was also Vice-Captain of the Athletics Club, and at the Northern Counties Athletics Association he won the Christie Pole Vault, the 440 Yards Hurdles Championships, and a Standard Medal for Pole Vaulting. Mr. K. K. Jacob (Travancore) was also in the Athletics First Team.

25. Twenty Indian students were admitted to the University of Liverpool during the session 1930, and there were 30, including five State Scholars, pursuing full-time courses. Only five of these were working for First Degrees, two in English, one in Science, one in Veterinary Medicine, and one in Architecture. Of the postgraduate students, 15 were doing research or advanced courses in the Faculty of Medicine, eight in the Faculty of Science, and two in the Faculty of Arts.

26. Mr. R. Bhattacharya (Central Provinces Government Scholar) and Mr. D. R. Dhangra (Punjab Government Scholar) obtained the Degree of Ph.D. in Industrial Chemistry, and Mr. K. Guha (Bengal) the Degree of M.Sc., also in Industrial Chemistry. Nine students obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine, one the Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology and one both the Diplomas in Tropical Medicine and Tropical Hygiene.

27. Seventy-three Indian students, including one woman, were admitted to University College, London, in October 1930, 20 to the Faculty of Science, 19 to the Faculty of Arts, 10 in Engineering, nine in Economics, eight in Law, and seven in Medicine. The total number in attendance during the session was 144, including 15 State Scholars. Forty-five students were engaged in research or advanced courses.

28. Seventeen students obtained First Degrees, five in each of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Engineering, and two in Economics. Eight students obtained Diplomas in Engineering. Mr. B. C. Das (Bihar and Orissa Government Scholar) obtained First Class Honours in the B.A. (Special) Examination in Mathematics, Part I, and Mr. S. B. Bondade (South India) obtained the Higher Senior Class Prize in Physics. Mr. V. S. Swaminathan (Madras) obtained the Sir William Meyer Studentship, tenable for two years, and awarded for the encouragement of proficiency in European History and the History and Geography of India.

University of Durham (College of Medicine).

University College, Exeter.

Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport.

Leeds University.

Liverpool University.

University College, London.

29. The following postgraduate distinctions were obtained by Indian students at University College during this period :—

D.Sc. (Chemistry) ...	K. R. Krishnaswami	...	Bangalore.
Ph.D. (Chemical Engineering) ...	N. R. Damle	...	Belgaum.
Ph.D. (History) ...	K. N. V. Sastri	...	Mysore.
Ph.D. (Physics) ...	S. Ramaswami	...	Bangalore.
Ph.D. (Philosophy) ...	H. S. Sodhi	...	Ambala District.
M.Sc. (History of Science) ...	C. P. S. Menon	...	Chittur Cochin, S.I.
M.Sc. (Engineering) ...	K. G. Shaikh	...	Ahmedabad.
M.A. (Archaeology) ...	T. B. Nayar	...	S. Malabar.
M.A. (Mathematics) ...	S. M. Shah	...	N. Gujarat.
LL.M. ...	D. P. Arora	...	Fyzabad.
LL.M. ...	M. A. H. Khan	...	Gwalior, C.I.

30. Mr. M. Sadiq (Kenya Colony) won First XI Colours for Association Football, and Mr. K. K. Mukerji (Allahabad) played in the First Tennis VI, while Mr. C. Lal (Punjab) is noted as having been a useful member of the Cricket Club.

31. Thirty-six Indian students were admitted to King's College in October 1930, and the total number in attendance during the session was 74, including five State Scholars. There were 20 students in the Faculty of Law, 11 in each of the Faculties of Arts, Engineering and Medicine, and seven in Science. Fourteen students were engaged in Research or Advanced Courses, seven in Arts, four in Education, and three in Science.

32. Three students obtained First Degrees, two in Engineering and one in Science. Two students obtained Diplomas, one in Arts and one in Science. Mr. A. K. Ghosh obtained First Class Honours in the B.Sc. (Special) Examination, while Miss V. L. Alphonso obtained the M.A. in Education and Mr. D. Valiathan the Ph.D. in Botany.

33. Mr. G. P. Kar was the Overseas British Union Secretary during the past session, and Mr. A. K. Ghose has been elected Secretary for the coming year. Mr. T. S. Ramanujam (Madras) was the Law Representative on the Debates Sub-Committee. Messrs. J. A. Thivy (Madras) and B. Kureishi (Aligarh) both won Full Colours in Hockey and Mr. C. Ghose Full Colours in Boxing.

34. One Indian woman student was in attendance at King's College of Household and Social Science during the session under review, and was successful in all subjects at the Final Examinations of the special one-year course of the College.

35. Twenty-four Indian students were admitted to the London School of Economics for full-time courses in October 1930, and 31 students for occasional lecture courses. The total number pursuing full-time courses was 91, including five women and six State Scholars. Of these, 24 men and two women were engaged in Research or Advanced Courses. Ten students, including one woman, obtained the Degree of B.Sc. in Economics and two the B.Com. Degree.

36. Mr. B. M. Desai (Baroda State Scholar) was awarded a Mark of Distinction at the Examination for the Academic Diploma in Public Administration. Mr. H. V. R. Venkatasubbiah (Mysore State Scholar) obtained the Degree of M.Sc. in Economics, and Miss U. Abhayambal (Mysore) and Messrs. P. Datta (Bengal), G. S. Saksena (United Provinces) and H. L. Pasricha (Punjab) obtained the Degree of Ph.D. in Economics.

37. There were 100 Indian students in attendance at the London School of Oriental Studies during the session 1930-1, including 24 Inter-Collegiate students, seven taking part-time courses, and 33 Indian Civil Service Probationers. There were also two Government Scholars at the School. The following students obtained post-graduate degrees :—

Ph.D. (Persian) ...	M. I. Borah	...	... Dacca.
Ph.D. (Indo-Aryan) ...	T. N. Dave	...	... Bombay.
Ph.D. (Philosophy) ...	D. L. De	...	... Calcutta.
Ph.D. (Arabic) ...	A. H. F. Hamdani	...	... Bombay.
Ph.D. (Arabic) ...	A. N. M. Ali Hasan	...	... Calcutta.
Ph.D. (History) ...	B. P. Saksena	...	... Allahabad.
Ph.D. (History) ...	B. A. Salefore	...	... Madras.
Ph.D. (History) ...	K. N. V. Sastri	...	... Madras.
M.A. (History) ...	C. D. Dharkar	...	... Bombay.

38. Thirty-nine Indian students were admitted to the Imperial College of Science and Technology in October 1930, 17 to the Faculty of Science and 22 to the Faculty of Engineering. The total number pursuing full-time courses during the session was 109, including State Scholars. Forty-nine students were engaged in Research or Advanced Courses.

Imperial College
of Science and
Technology.

39. Two Science students, one of whom was a woman, obtained the B.Sc. Degree and the A.R.C.S., while 14 Engineering students were successful in obtaining the B.Sc. and the A.C.G.I. Five Science students, two of whom were Government Scholars, also obtained the D.I.C. and two the A.R.C. Diplomas, while three Engineering students also obtained Diplomas. Mr. A. A. J. Gomez (United Provinces) obtained a First Class in the B.Sc. Engineering Examination.

40. The following students obtained postgraduate degrees :—

D.Sc. (Zoology) ...	H. K. Mukherjee	... Bengal State Scholar.
D.Sc. (Physics) ...	K. R. Rao	... Madras State Scholar.
M.Sc. (Lond.) (Meteorology) .	S. K. Das	... Bengal.
M.Sc. (Lond.) (Meteorology) .	K. P. Ghose	... Bengal.
M.Sc. (Lond.) (Meteorology) .	S. S. Lal	... United Provinces State Scholar.
Ph.D. (Physics) ...	J. S. Badami	... Bombay.
Ph.D. (Chemical Technology) .	S. A. Bhatt	... Bombay.
Ph.D. (Bio-Chemistry) ...	S. V. Desai	... Bihar.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	T. N. Mehta	... Bombay.
Ph.D. (Zoology) ...	N. Narasimhamurti	... Madras.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	P. Rangaramanujam	... Madras.
Ph.D. (Entomology) ...	P. Sen ...	... Bengal.
Ph.D. (Chemical Technology) .	S. K. Sircar	... Bengal.
Ph.D. (Botany) ...	V. D. Vajinathan ...	... Travancore.

41. Four Indian students were admitted to the East London College in October 1930, two to the Faculty of Science, one in Engineering, and one in Medicine. The total number in attendance during the session was 15, of whom three were engaged in higher degree work. One student was successful in passing the B.Sc. Honours Special Examination in Engineering and two the B.Sc. General Examination in Engineering. Mr. S. B. Vithal (Bombay) obtained the M.Sc. in Chemistry, and Mr. K. J. Raman Lal, also of Bombay, the Ph.D. Degree in English.

East London
College.

42. Eight Indian students were admitted to Birkbeck College in October 1930, six to the Faculty of Arts, one in Science and one in Law. Three students obtained the Academic Diploma in Geography.

Birkbeck College,
University of
London.

43. Four Indian women students were admitted to Bedford College for Women, two to the Faculty of Arts, one to the course organised by the International Red Cross Society, and one as a general student in Social Studies.

Bedford College
for Women,
London.

44. Miss A. K. Joshua, Government of Madras State Scholar, obtained First Class Honours in the B.Sc. (Special) Examination in Zoology. Miss K. S. Rangarao, also of Madras, was the Editor of the Bedford College Union Magazine and Secretary to the Geographical Society.

45. There were 14 Indian students, including three State Scholars, in attendance last session at the London Day Training College. Eleven students, including two women, were working for the Teachers' Diploma, and they were all successful in obtaining it. Mr. Jayasuriya was awarded the Degree of M.A. in Education, with a 'Mark of Distinction for "exceptional merit."

London Day
Training College.

46. The Principal (Sir T. Percy Nunn, M.A., D.Sc., Litt.D.) reports that all students from India did very satisfactory work last year, and took a keen interest in everything that was going on, and were, in particular, most anxious to pay visits of observation to various types of schools in and around London.

47. Six Indian women students were admitted to the Maria Grey Training College in October 1930, and the total number pursuing courses during the session was seven, including three Government Scholars. Five students obtained the London Teachers' Diploma.

Maria Grey
Training College
London.

48. There is one Indian woman student at St. Mary's College, who is in the second year of the Froebel Course, and obtained high marks for her model of an Indian Village Street scene in the Handwork Examination.

St. Mary's Coll
Lon'

Royal Academy of
Music, London.

Royal College of
Art.

Architectural
Association.

South-Eastern
Agricultural
College, Wye (Uni-
versity of London).

Pharmaceutical
Society of Great
Britain.

Royal Veterinary
College, London.

London School of
Hygiene and
Tropical Medicine.

Royal Institute
of Public Health.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital, London.

Bethlem Royal
Hospital, London.

Charing Cross
Hospital Medical
School.

St. George's
Hospital Medical
School.

Great Ormond
Street Hospital.

Guy's Hospital
Medical College.

King's College
Medical School.

49. Two students from India were admitted to the Royal Academy of Music in September 1930, and the number pursuing full-time courses during the session was six, including one Sussex Trust Scholar. Miss T. Cowasjee and Miss Marion Hart both obtained Bronze Medals at the annual July Examination.

50. Three Indian students took full-time Diploma Courses at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, during the session 1930-1, and the Diploma and Associateship at the College was obtained by one student. It may be added that the four Indian artists who were engaged during the year on the decoration of India House had previously studied Mural Decoration at the Royal College of Art.

51. Three Indian students were pursuing courses at the School of the Architectural Association during the past session, and one student fulfilled the conditions for the Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

52. Three Indian students were admitted to the South-Eastern Agricultural College in October 1930, and there were nine pursuing full-time courses during the session. Four students obtained the B.Sc. Degree in Agriculture.

53. One student obtained the Diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain during last session.

54. Four Indian students were admitted to the Royal Veterinary College in October 1930, and the number pursuing full-time courses during the session was 38, including nine State Scholars. Three students obtained the Diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and Mr. S. Mahmud Ali (Central Provinces State Scholar) was awarded the second prize (Bronze Medal) in Histology. Mr. F. Ali (United Provinces State Scholar) also received a second prize (Bronze Medal) for Pathology.

55. Mr. B. S. Khurana was successful in winning the Hare Cup in the Tennis Tournament.

56. Thirty-four Indian students were admitted to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in October 1930, and pursued full-time courses during the session under review.

57. Fourteen students obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (England), three the London Diploma in Public Health, the same number the Diploma in Public Health (England), and one the London Diploma in Bacteriology.

58. Twelve Indian students were newly registered at the Royal Institute of Public Health during the past session. The total number in attendance during the period was 28, all of whom were successful in obtaining the Diploma in Public Health of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

59. There were 30 Indian students pursuing courses at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College during the past academic year. One student obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, and one the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

60. One Indian medical man took clinical practice for three months at the Bethlem Royal Hospital in the autumn of 1930.

61. Three students were admitted during the course of the academic session 1930, and there were eight full-time medical students, including one State Scholar, and five part-time Dental students at the Hospital during the session.

62. Two Indian students were pursuing full-time courses at St. George's Hospital Medical School during the academic session 1930-1, one of whom obtained the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Diplomas.

63. Five Indian students were admitted, in October 1930 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

64. Two Indian students were admitted to Guy's Hospital in October 1930, and there were five, including two State Scholars, attending full-time courses and six part-time courses during the session. Mr. V. N. Shirodker (Bombay) obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.

65. There were seven Indian students pursuing full-time courses at King's College Hospital Medical School, three of whom obtained Diplomas during the session. Mr. V. M. Albuquerque obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons and Miss Rekhi and Dr. C. C. Kapila (Burma State Scholar) the Cambridge Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology.

66. Twelve Indian students were admitted to the London Hospital Medical College in October 1930, and there were 48 students, including one State Scholar, pursuing courses during the session, 47 of whom were engaged in postgraduate work. Four students obtained First Diplomas, and six, Messrs. M. D. Patel, V. H. Shirodkar, J. Talati, B. M. Sundar, S. Ahmad and H. T. Khwaja, the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.

67. Mr. D. R. Narang won the Weight Putting Contest at the London Hospital Clubs' Union Sports.

68. Five Indian women students were admitted to the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women in October 1930, and there were 15, including one State Scholar, pursuing courses during the session. One student, Miss K. Ghosh, obtained the M.B., B.S. Degrees of the University of London.

69. Three Indian medical practitioners were admitted during 1930 to St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and there were nine pursuing courses there during the session.

70. Four Indian students were admitted to the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, and pursued full-time courses during the past session.

71. Seven Indian students were pursuing courses at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.

72. One Indian student was admitted to a full-time course at University College Hospital Medical School in October 1930. There were 10 in attendance at full-time courses during the session, while 17 students received part-time instruction and attended the practice of the Hospital for periods ranging from one to six months during the session 1930-1.

73. Three students obtained the degrees of M.B., B.S. (London), and four the diploma of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Miss G. M. Pichaimuthu was awarded the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.

74. One Indian student was pursuing a full-time course at Westminster Hospital Medical School in October 1930.

75. Six Indian students were admitted in October 1930 to Moorfields, and 54 pursued full-time courses during the session. Of this number 12 obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

76. One Indian student was admitted in October 1930 to the Royal Dental Hospital, and the total number pursuing full-time courses during the academic session was 10, one of whom obtained a diploma. Mr. M. A. Rahim gained the Saunders Scholarship, prizes in Bacteriology and Dental Diseases in Children, and a certificate in Radiology during last session.

77. Fifteen Indian students were admitted to the Battersea Polytechnic in October 1930, and there were 37 students, all in the Department of Engineering, pursuing courses during the session.

78. Eight Indian students obtained First Degrees and seven obtained Diplomas in Engineering. Mr. G. V. Bedekar (Bombay) obtained a First Class in the London B.Sc. Engineering Examination.

79. One Indian student was admitted to Chelsea Polytechnic in October, and there were 22 pursuing courses during the session, of whom five were part-time students.

80. Eight Indian students were admitted to the Northampton Polytechnic in October 1930, and there were 12 pursuing courses during the session, 11 in the Department of Engineering and one studying Optics.

81. One Indian student was admitted to the Northern Polytechnic Institute in October 1930, for the study of Rubber Technology, and there were two in attendance during the session.

82. Two Indian students were admitted to part-time evening courses at the Sir John Cass Technical Institute in October 1930, and there is also an Indian student carrying on research work at the Institute, in preparation for the M.Sc. of the London University.

Faraday House,
Electrical
Engineering
College, London.

London School of
Printing and
Kindred Trades.

Rothamsted
Experimental
Station.

Loughborough
College,
Leicestershire.

University of
Manchester.

83. Four Indian students were admitted in October 1930 to Faraday House, and 48 were pursuing courses during the session. Eight Indian students received the College Diploma, three receiving Honours Diplomas, and Mr. N. N. Sengupta won the College Gold Medal for his Examination results.

84. Two Indian students were admitted to the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades in October 1930, and there were four pursuing courses during the session, all of whom were State Scholars. Their results show a very satisfactory number of First Class Certificates gained in the various branches of their work.

85. One Indian student was admitted to the Rothamsted Experimental Station in October 1930, and there were four, including two State Scholars, engaged in research during the year. Mr. A. N. Puri obtained the D.Sc. Degree of the University of London, and T. J. Mirchandani the Degree of Ph.D.

86. One Indian student was admitted to Loughborough College in October 1930, and there were five pursuing full-time courses during the session.

87. Twenty-two Indian students were admitted to the University of Manchester in October 1930, and there were 55, including eight State Scholars, pursuing First Degree and Diploma Courses during the session, 24 in the Department of Technology, 11 in the Department of Engineering, eight in Medicine, the same number in Commerce, three in Science, and one in Economics. Five students were engaged in Research or Advanced Courses, two in Science, two in Technology, and one in Engineering.

88. Mr. B. R. Reddy (Hyderabad, Deccan) obtained First Class Honours in the B.Sc. Engineering Examination and D. L. Deshpande (Belgaum) obtained the Degree of M.Sc., and Messrs. S. K. Datta (Bengal State Scholar) and S. D. Vashist (United Provinces State Scholar) were successful in obtaining the M.Sc. Tech. Mr. P. K. Nanda (Bihar and Orissa State Scholar) obtained a Silver Medal in the City and Guilds Final Examination in Paper Manufacture.

89. Mr. A. Ali Khan (Hyderabad, Deccan) won his Full Maroon in Tennis and Hockey, and Mr. M. V. Ali Khan, also of Hyderabad, obtained his Full Maroon in Tennis and Badminton and his Half Maroon in Hockey. Both Mr. E. B. Chinnappa (Bangalore) and Mr. D. P. Kanga (Bombay) obtained Full Maroons in Tennis.

90. The Local Adviser to Indian Students (Dr. J. K. Wood) reports that the number of Indian students newly admitted to the University during the session 1930-1 was smaller than usual, owing to the non-arrival of some of the students to whom offers of admission had been sent. It is possible that this may have been partly due to the financial depression in India, but whatever the explanation may be there has been no appreciable falling-off in the number of enquiries which have been received during the session from Indian students desirous of pursuing courses in the University. It is satisfactory to note the large proportion of applications for admission which have been received from graduates of Indian Universities: as mentioned in previous reports, experience has shown that such students are better able to profit from the teaching given in the University, even though they are exempted from a portion of their course, than are those students who have not taken an Indian degree.

91. The work of the Indian students has been, on the whole, of a satisfactory character. It is gratifying that success has not been achieved on the academic side alone, but that some of the Indian students have attained distinction in athletics.

92. Dr. Wood also remarks that the most interesting event of the session, as far as the Indian students are concerned, has been the offer made by Mr. R. H. Patuck, of Bombay, to found two prizes. One of these will be awarded to the Indian student of Owens College who shall be selected by the other Indian students of that College as the best all-round man in studies as well as in the social and athletic life of the College; this prize is similar in character to one founded by Mr. Patuck in 1921 for the benefit of Indian students in the College of Technology. The second prize is to be awarded to that Indian student in the College of Technology who shall be judged by the College Board of Studies to have attained the highest measure of success in actual college work. In each case provision has been made for the division of the prize in the event of there being two candidates of approximately equal merit. It

was originally intended that each prize should consist of the annual interest on £100 7½ per cent. debentures of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, but in view of the effects of the trade depression Mr. Patuck has proposed to substitute as the value of each prize the interest on £150 3½ per cent. Indian sterling loan, and this proposal has been recently approved by the authorities concerned.

93. Seven Indian students were admitted to University College, Nottingham, in October 1930, and there were 13 pursuing full-time courses during the session. Mr. K. V. W. Dharan won the prize offered by the local Press for the best literary article in the College magazine *The Gong*. University College, Nottingham.

94. Two hundred and forty applications for admission to Oxford in October 1930 were received, 112 through the Department and 128 direct; one of those who applied direct was successful in obtaining admission, and 17 were admitted through the Department. The total number pursuing full-time courses during the academic year was 42, including five State Scholars. Oxford University.

95. Mr. H. Z. A. Kabir (Bengal State Scholar), of Exeter College, obtained a First Class in the Honour School of Philosophy, Politics and Economics, and Messrs. H. A. Majid, of Christ Church, and R. L. Narasimhan, of New College, both Indian Civil Service Probationers, obtained First Class Degrees in Oriental Languages. Mr. M. A. Khateeli (Central Provinces), of Brasenose College, obtained the Degree of B.C.L., and 10 other students obtained First Degrees.

96. The Nawab of Patandi represented Oxford University against Cambridge in Hockey, Cricket and Billiards, and in the Cricket Match made the record score of 238 "not out." Mr. H. Z. A. Kabir was Secretary and then Librarian of the Union Society.

97. Four Indian students were admitted to the University of Reading during the past session, and there were 11 students, including four State Scholars, pursuing courses during the year, in Agriculture, Horticulture or Dairying. Reading University.

98. Three Indian students were admitted to the Seale Hayne Agricultural College in October 1930, and there were four pursuing full-time course during the session. Seale Hayne Agricultural College. Newton Abbot.

99. Twenty-three Indian students were admitted to the University of Sheffield in October 1930, 22 to the Faculty of Engineering and one to the Faculty of Metallurgy, and there were 74, including 11 State Scholars, pursuing full-time courses during the session. Sheffield University.

100. Twenty-one First Degrees were obtained, 16 in Engineering, three in Metallurgy, one in Medicine, and one in Science, and nine diplomas, all in Engineering. Mr. S. K. Nanavati (Bombay) obtained First Class Honours in the B.Met. Examination and was awarded a Brunton Medal and half-share of his premium for practical training.

101. Messrs. R. K. Sardana, S. V. Devarajan and B. A. Khan represented Engineering on the Union Representative Council, and Mr. R. K. Sardana (Punjab) was also the Secretary of the International Society, and he and Mr. S. N. Nanavati spoke in the International Debato held between Sheffield University and Dartmouth College, United States of America. Mr. K. H. Rai (Punjab) was awarded Athletic Colours, and Messrs. S. N. Bilgrami (Deccan) and T. B. Nanda (Kashmir) were awarded Team Colours for Hockey and played for the Tennis Team.

WALES.

102. Five Indian students were admitted to the University College, Aberystwyth, in October 1930, and there were 15, including one State Scholar, pursuing courses during the session, of whom three were engaged in research courses in Science, 10 were working in the Department of Agriculture, one in Law, and one for the Diploma in Animal and Human Biology. Mr. Brij Lal Sethi (Lahore) obtained the Degree of Ph.D. in Agricultural Botany. University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

103. Thirce Indian students were admitted to University College, Bangor, in October 1930, and there were seven pursuing courses during the session, six in the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry and one in Engineering. University College of North Wales, Bangor.

104. One Indian student was admitted to University College, Swansea, in October 1930, and two were pursuing courses during the session, both in the Department of Engineering. University College, Swansea.

105. Four Indian students were admitted to the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire during the session 1930-1, and there were seven pursuing courses during the year, five in the Faculty of Engineering and two in the Faculty of Medicine. One student obtained the B.Sc. Degree in Engineering, and one, Mr. P. V. Benjamin, of Madras, the Tuberculous Diseases Diploma.

SCOTLAND.

106. Thirty-seven Indian students were admitted to Edinburgh in October 1930, 17 to the Faculty of Medicine, seven to the Faculty of Engineering, four to the Department of Forestry, three to the Faculty of Arts, two to the Faculty of Education, and one each to the Departments of Science, Agriculture, Dentistry and Law. There were 138, including five women and five State Scholars, pursuing courses during the session. Of this number, 21, including three women, were engaged in Research or Advanced Courses.

107. The number of undergraduate students in Medicine was 30, and the number of postgraduate students in Medicine is given as 10, but the number of those receiving clinical instruction at the Royal Infirmary was more than double, namely, 84 men and six women, or a total of 90. This is accounted for mainly by those working for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, or the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and to a less extent by those undergraduates working for the Triple Qualification.

108. Twenty-two students obtained First Degrees and two the Diploma in Education.

109. The University conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

110. The following students obtained postgraduate degrees:—

D.Sc. (Physiology)...	...	R. K. Pal	..	..	Bengal.
M.D. ....	...	F. M. Khan	...	...	Punjab.
Ph.D. (Bio-chemistry) ...	...	J. C. David	...	...	Madras.
Ph.D. (English) ...	...	A. K. Das Gupta	...	...	Bengal.
Ph.D. (Entomology) ...	...	V. G. Deshpande...	...	...	Bombay.
Ph.D. (Organic Chemistry) ...	...	K. H. Hasan	...	...	Hyderabad.
Ph.D. (Entomology) ...	...	U. S. Sharga	...	...	United Provinces State Scholar.

111. Twelve Indian medical men were admitted to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and 19 to the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

112. There were no very outstanding Indians in the athletic world, but the Hockey and Cricket Teams had fairly successful seasons, and the 'Varsity Hockey Team included one or two members from India.

113. The contribution of the Edinburgh Indians to this year's Pageant in aid of the Royal Infirmary was a magnificent model of an Indian elephant on a triumphal car, and all onlookers agreed that the first prize awarded to it was well merited.

114. The University Adviser to Indian Students, Dr. Mackenzie, reports that with the exception of one or two individuals, the behaviour of Indian students has been exemplary, and, as remarked by the Principal, Sir Thomas Holland, at the Imperial Universities Congress, their academic progress is meritorious.

115. Dr. Mackenzie notes that the Laureation of Sir Atul Chatterjee created great satisfaction, and the visits of the late and of the present High Commissioner, and of several members of their Education Department staff, have been productive of good understanding.

116. The Local Adviser to Indian Students, Dr. R. M. Brown, reports that 155 applications for admission were received, 26 through the Department and 129 direct. Of these, 14 actually matriculated, though no qualified applicants were refused admission. There were 83 students, including two State Scholars, pursuing courses during the academic year. Of these, 69 were in the Faculty of Engineering, including nine at the Royal Technical College. There were four students each in the Faculties of Science and Agriculture, two in the Department of Education, and the same number studying Veterinary Medicine. One student was studying Accountancy and one Law.

117. Fourteen students obtained the Degree of B.Sc. in Engineering and one the Degree of LL.B. Nine students obtained the Diploma in Engineering. Mr. S. R. Sen Gupta, of Bengal, obtained a First Class in the B.Sc. Civil Engineering Examination, won a first prize in Theory of Structures, and also the first George Harvey Prize, a special prize in Applied Mechanics. Mr. D. B. Nagarker (Bengal) also obtained a First Class Honours in the B.Sc. Mechanical Engineering Examination, winning the first prize in Strength of Materials and the second George Harvey Prize in Mechanics. Mr. A. C. Roy, also of Bengal, won the third prize in General Engineering. Mr. D. B. Nagarkar won the Brodie Cup in Tennis for the third year in succession. Two Indian students played in the Royal Technical College Hockey Team and have been awarded the College Blue for Hockey.

118. The Adviser also notes that the University conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, F.R.S., in January 1931.

119. There were nine Indian students pursuing courses at the University of St. Andrews during the past session, eight in the Department of Engineering and one researching in Mathematics.

120. Messrs. D. R. Khastgir (Bihar) and T. L. Tandan (Punjab) won First Class Certificates in various branches of their Engineering studies. Mr. A. K. Afrida (Kohat) obtained the Degree of M.D. and Mr. A. N. Nanda (United Provinces) the Diploma in Public Health.

IRELAND.

121. There were three Indian students in attendance at Queen's University, Belfast, during the period under review, two in the Faculty of Engineering and one in Medicine.

122. Two Indian students were admitted to Trinity College, Dublin, in October 1930, and there were 13 pursuing courses during the year: five, including one woman, in the Faculty of Medicine, five in the Faculty of Arts, two in the Faculty of Law, and one in Engineering.

123. There was one Indian student in the Faculty of Medicine during the last session at University College, Dublin.

124. Five Indian students were admitted to the Coombe Lying-in Hospital in October 1930, and there were 11 pursuing the course during the academic session, nine of whom obtained the L.M. Diploma of the Hospital in Midwifery.

125. There were 12 Indian students, including one woman, attending courses at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, last year.

126. Six students obtained the L.M. Diploma after pursuing the prescribed course of six months, and the Master, Mr. Bethel Solomons, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Ireland), reports that their work has been satisfactory.

FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

127. There was one Indian student in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Vienna during the session 1930-1.

128. From a report kindly supplied by the Anglo-German Academic Bureau, it appears that the total number of Indian students at German Universities during the winter 1930-1 was 33, including two women. The distribution among the Faculties was as follows:—Law and Economics, seven; Medicine, five; Physics, four (one woman); Chemistry, three; Forestry, three; Dentistry, two; Philosophy and Pedagogics, two; Mathematics, two; Divinity, one; Ancient Languages, one; Biology, one (woman); other subjects, two.

129. The number of Indian students at German Technical High Schools amounts to 18. In this instance the distribution among the Faculties was:—Mechanical and Civil Engineering, nine; Electricity, four; Chemistry, two; Mining, one; Technical Physics, one; Commercial Studies, one. There were also two Indian students at the Agricultural High School in Berlin, and one at the High School for Forestry at Eberswalde.

130. The real number of Indian students studying in Germany is far higher than is given in the figures above, as the University statistics only account for fully enrolled students, whereas a great number of "Gasthoerer," or visitors to the University Colleges for one or two terms, are not considered. The Indian students appear to be scattered all over the country, but the largest number are in Prussia, where there are 18 at the Universities and nine at the Technical High Schools.

Holland,

131. In April 1931 Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., whose tenure of office as High Commissioner came to an end in June last, was invited by the Student Associations to lecture at the Universities of Amsterdam and Leiden. Both lectures, which were on Indian Economic questions, were most successful and on each occasion there was a large attendance.

132. During Sir Atul's visit the question of encouraging Indian students to proceed to the Dutch Universities was discussed with the various authorities, and as a result of the discussion the Head of the Education Department paid a visit to Leiden in June last. He was most kindly and hospitably received by Professor J. Ph. Vogel, Rector Magnificus of the University, who had arranged for the matter to be discussed with a small sub-committee. In July last the Rector Magnificus informed the High Commissioner that they had decided to offer an annual scholarship of £50 to an Indian student who proposed to read for the degree of Ph.D. in Aryan Letters, preferably in Indian and Indo-Javanese Archaeology, at Leiden. The stipend would be available in the first instance for the academic year 1931-2, but it could be reasonably expected that it would be renewed for the next two or three years, provided the work and progress of the selected student proved to be satisfactory.

133. The cordial thanks of the High Commissioner for this most generous offer was conveyed to the Rector Magnificus and the particulars of the Scholarship were immediately circulated to all the Indian and British Universities. About 20 applications were received from all parts of India, and the University of Leiden decided to award the Scholarship to Mr. Bahadur Chand Shastri, M.A., an alumnus of the Punjab University. In informing the High Commissioner of the award which had been made, Professor Vogel stated that among the remaining applicants there were several who would no doubt be worthy of obtaining a similar scholarship if funds had been available.

Switzerland.

134. There were two Indian students at the University of Geneva, one in the Faculty of Law and one, a woman, in the Faculty of Economic and Social Science.

135. There were two Indian students at the University of Lausanne, both in the Faculty of Arts.

United States
of America.

136. The Secretary of the Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students reports that there were 201 Indian students in the Colleges and Universities in the United States of America during the session 1930-1. The largest number are to be found in New York State, where 37 are registered at various schools and colleges, while Michigan and California had a total of 28 and 27 respectively.

137. It has not been possible to compile a complete statement of the courses of study pursued by these students, but from the figures available it appears that Engineering again stands first with a total of 46 students, while Agriculture and Forestry come next with 18 students, followed by Theology with 17.

138. It is interesting to note that there are 16 Indian women students in the United States. Here again the courses of study are not all specified, but one is receiving a training in Nursing, there are two at the School of Practical Arts, Colombia University, New York City, and one engaged in the study of Education.

Section III.

PROFESSIONAL AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Medicine.

139. The decision last year of the General Medical Council to withdraw their recognition, for the purposes of registration in this country, of Indian Medical Degrees obtained after the 24th February 1930, has led to a substantial increase in the number of students from India who seek admission to Hospital Medical Schools in this country for short refresher courses, generally to prepare for the

final examinations in Medicine or Surgery held by the Examining Board in England or for some similar professional qualification, which, when obtained, will enable them to proceed to a postgraduate diploma course. As in the past, practically all these applicants seek admission to one of the London Schools of Medicine. The pressure on the accommodation of these schools is still acute and hence many applicants are bound to be disappointed. But it may be once more pointed out that although the Examinations of the Examining Board in England by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England are held in London, it is in no way obligatory for the necessary professional studies to be pursued in London, since excellent courses, fully recognised by the examining bodies, are provided at most of the provincial University Medical Schools, where the pressure on accommodation is perhaps not so great as in London and where in consequence it is usually easier to gain admission.

140. Attention may also be usefully drawn to the cases of applicants, many of mature years, who hold medical qualifications, other than University degrees, which are registrable in India but which are not and never have been registrable in this country. All such applicants should send full particulars, either through this Department or direct to the Secretary to the Examining Board in England, in good time before they leave India, in order to make certain as to the exact conditions under which they will be admitted to the examinations held by the Board. The general conditions are given in section III of the *Handbook* published by this Department, and here it is perhaps only necessary specially to emphasise the fact that evidence of a sound preliminary education is required, and that this requirement can probably best be satisfied, in case the applicant has not already passed an Intermediate Science of an Indian University recognised by the Examining Board in England, by passing, before coming to England, the Cambridge School Certificate Examination (which can be taken at various centres in India), with "credits" in the prescribed subjects. As a general rule, hospital training cannot be commenced in this country until the Preliminary Education Examination requirements have been satisfied and the Examinations in Anatomy and Physiology have also been passed. It is, therefore, greatly desirable in the interest of the applicants themselves that they should not, on arrival here, find themselves obliged to waste time and money in passing a preliminary education examination, which could just as well be taken in India.

141. An important change is to be noted in the regulations for the qualification of *Veterinary Science* Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, as the College has now adopted a higher preliminary education standard. The Matriculation Examination of an Indian University will no longer be accepted and the new regulations prescribe the following examinations :—

An Intermediate certificate of the following Indian Universities, viz. Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras, Punjab, and Rangoon, provided that the certificate shows that the candidate has passed in English, Mathematics, a language other than English, Chemistry or Physics. No certificate from Indian bodies is accepted unless it shows that the examination has been conducted by or under the authority of the Board granting it, includes all the required subjects and states that all the subjects of the examination have been passed in not more than two examinations. In the case of natives of India or other Oriental countries whose vernacular is other than English, the certificate must include either Latin, Greek or an approved Oriental language, e.g. Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Classical Armenian, Classical Tibetan, Chinese (in addition to English). A certificate granted by a recognised Board of Intermediate Education in India is also recognised, subject to the conditions mentioned above. A further point to be noted is that in future the course for the M.R.C.V.S. at the Royal Veterinary College, London, will extend over five years instead of four years as previously.

142. The Society of Incorporated Accountants have for some time had under consideration the revision of their schedule of educational qualifications in virtue of which they may grant exemption from their Preliminary Examination, and also a reduction of the normal period of Articles from five years to three. The Society has now decided to grant exemption from their Preliminary Examination to those who have—
Incorporated Accountancy.

(a) taken a First or Second Class in the Intermediate Examination (i) in Arts or Science, provided a pass was obtained in English and Mathematics at that

examination, or (ii) in Commerce, provided a pass was obtained in English at that examination and in Mathematics at the Matriculation or "Previous" Examination or First Year B.Com. course, or have

(b) taken the Degree in the First or Second Division (i) of B.A. or B.Sc., provided a pass was obtained in English and Mathematics at the Intermediate or Final Examination leading to such degree, or (ii) of B.Com. or LL.B., provided a pass was obtained in English at the Intermediate or Final Examination leading to such Degree, and in Mathematics at the Matriculation or "Previous" Examination or First Year B.Com. course, of one of the following 14 Indian Universities :—

Agra.	Bombay.	Nagpur.
Aligarh.	Calcutta.	Patna.
Allahabad.	Dacca.	Punjab.
Andhra.	Lucknow.	Rangoon.
Benares.	Madras.	

143. The Society will consider a reduction in the period of Articles from five to three years in the case of candidates who have taken the degree—

(i) of B.A. or B.Sc., with First Class Honours, or in the First Division where an Honours Degree is not awarded, provided a pass was obtained in English and Mathematics at the Intermediate or Final Examination leading to such degree, or

(ii) of B.Com. or LL.B. in First Class Honours, or in the First Division where an Honours Degree is not awarded, provided a pass was obtained in English at the Intermediate or Final Examination leading to such Degree and in Mathematics at the Matriculation or "Previous" Examination or First Year B.Com. course, of one of the following nine Universities :—

Allahabad.	Dacca.	Patna.
Bombay.	Lucknow.	Punjab.
Calcutta.	Madras.	Rangoon.

These regulations to come into force so far as the Preliminary Examination is concerned as from the 1st January 1932, and in so far as registration of Articles is concerned the 1st March 1932.

144. Applications submitted for the consideration of the Society should be accompanied by the original Intermediate or Degree Certificate and, unless the necessary information is contained actually on the certificate itself, by an official statement, signed by the Registrar or the Vice-Chancellor of the University, giving particulars of the examination and the subjects which the candidate has passed in the Intermediate and Final Examinations, and where necessary in the Matriculation or Previous Examination. University certificates in original or certified statements, are invariably required by professional bodies or associations in this country to whom application for exemption or concessions are addressed, and Indian applicants will save themselves much delay and inconvenience if they carefully bear this requirement in mind.

145. In this connection it may be noted that Mr. H. P. Dalal, Bombay, obtained the Second Place Honours Certificate at the Intermediate Examination recently held by the Society.

146. Many enquiries are received from students who desire to undergo training in a bank in this country with a view to obtaining a banking appointment when they go back to India. Though it is occasionally possible to place a well-qualified student for this training, the facilities are extremely limited, as only one bank in this country is at present prepared to accept, on the nomination of the High Commissioner, one well-qualified student at a time for a short period of training. Even if more vacancies were available, it is extremely doubtful whether the training is likely to lead to employment of any kind in this country; and all applicants are told that the bank training which they desire is likely to be a sheer waste of time and money unless they have some definite guarantee of an appointment when they return to India.

147. A few enquiries about actuarial training have been received. Full information of the examination and other requirements prescribed by the professional association, the Institute of Actuaries, is given in the *Handbook*, but here it may be pointed out that for Parts I and II of the examination classes are generally arranged by the Institute, whilst recognised tutors can be obtained. Actuarial students can also attend courses of lectures in statistics and other actuarial subjects which are provided

at the London School of Economics and elsewhere. For Parts III and IV of the examination experience in the actuarial department of a life assurance or similar office is essential, but facilities in this direction are practically impossible to obtain in this country for Indian students, especially as actuarial work is in its very nature largely confidential. Moreover, there are only a very few firms of private actuaries in this country, and they do not, as a general rule, accept pupils even on payment of a premium. In view of the fact that all the examinations of the Institute of Actuaries can be taken in India, it would seem preferable for students desiring to take up this profession to obtain employment in one of the insurance companies in India and sit for their examinations there. If additional practical training in this country is necessary, it could probably best be obtained through the medium of the applicant's employers in India.

148. The Education Department, in collaboration with the India Store Department continues to make arrangements for placing State Scholars and private students in factories and works for practical training in various branches of engineering and technology. There has been no falling-off in the number of requests for such training. On the other hand, as has been brought out in para. 15 of the Annual Report of the Director-General of the India Store Department for the year 1930-1, owing to the continuance of the general depression in trade in a more pronounced form, it has become increasingly difficult to obtain openings for such training. This difficulty, however, is not confined to Indian students, but has affected all students who seek practical training facilities; and it is understood that one engineering firm, owing to the lack of necessary work in its establishment, was able during the year under report to accept only one-fifth of the number of apprentices which it normally takes each year. Nevertheless, the firms concerned have been most sympathetic, and it has been found possible to secure facilities for practical training for most of the Indian students for whom requests were made to the High Commissioner during the year. The total number of requests for practical training of various classes received was 228. Of these, 12 were eventually withdrawn, the applicants in some cases having managed to secure the facilities they wanted through private sources; in eight cases the matter was not pursued, as it was found that the applicants wanted terms in regard to premium, payment of wages, &c., which it is not the practice of the firms concerned to give; and in six cases the applicants did not possess the theoretical education which was considered essential for the purposes of the practical training. Of the remaining 202 cases, 17 are still under consideration, the facilities in many of these cases being required in the year following that under report; and in four cases alone it was not found possible to obtain facilities for the kind of practical training wanted. Facilities were secured for no less than 181 cases; but in 32 cases the facilities were not availed of, as the candidates had either changed their minds or were not willing to accept the conditions regarding premium or wages, and the number of cases in which the facilities offered were availed of was thus 149, distributed as follows:—

Civil engineering	...	...	...	11
Mechanical engineering	...	...	...	36
Electrical engineering	...	...	...	41
Automobile engineering	...	...	...	4
Marine engineering	...	...	...	3
Aviation	...	...	...	10
Railway traffic	...	...	...	15
Railways (other branches)	...	...	...	16
Printing	...	...	...	4
Various technological subjects	...	...	...	9
Total ...				149

Exclusive of visits to workshops, the corresponding figures for the preceding year were: facilities secured, 179; facilities not availed of, 24; facilities availed of, 155.

149. Indian students who have been placed for practical training by the Department sometimes appear to be under the impression that as soon as they have completed the course the High Commissioner's Office is under an obligation to secure for them, or help them to secure, a suitable post. It is therefore perhaps desirable to emphasise the fact, which is clearly stated on the Practical Training application forms provided by the Department, that the assistance which is given in this direction

in no way involves any guarantee or assurance of a post at the conclusion of the training or of any assistance to secure a post. Whenever possible the proposed training is discussed personally with the applicant and his intention in taking the training ascertained, and any rules relating to recruitment to the various Government Services which may appear to affect his decision are definitely brought to his notice. A few instances may be added. Despite repeated warnings of the futility of railway traffic training, having regard to the current conditions of recruitment to the Indian State Railways and of the prospects of employment on their return home, Indian students still persist in applying for this class of training. Individual applicants are carefully warned that their proposed training will not in itself qualify them for an appointment on the State Railways, and their attention is called to the regulations, which prescribe a competitive examination, for admission to which only graduates who have included certain subjects in their degree course are eligible. They are also told that few, if any, of the students who have undergone this training in recent years have been able to obtain railway employment on their return home. Similarly, during the past six years or so students who proposed to take degree courses in Mechanical Engineering, with a view to entering the Locomotive Department and Carriage and Wagon Department of the Indian State Railways, have been warned that since 1926 a new system of recruitment in India has been established, by which selection is made by the Public Service Commission from young men between the ages of 17 and 19, who then undergo a seven years' probationary training. Under the old rules applicants had to possess a suitable technical qualification, such as a recognised university degree in Mechanical Engineering, and must have completed three years' satisfactory works experience in the United Kingdom. Recruitment therefore normally took place at about the age of 26. This latter system, while remaining in force for candidates of non-Asiatic domicile, will cease to apply to candidates of Indian domicile in and after 1933, and any Indian students who propose to begin theoretical and practical training in Mechanical Engineering, or who are now in the midst of such a course, will not be eligible, when they have completed it, for consideration under the new rules for State Railway appointments in India, and will not come within the scope of the old rules, which will apply to candidates of non-Asiatic domicile only.

150. A list is given below of the railway administrations and firms, &c., who have taken or have expressed their willingness to take students for practical training during the year. The grateful thanks of the High Commissioner are due to them.

Great Western Railway.	Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Piccadilly, W.
London, Midland and Scottish Railway.	Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester.
London and North-Eastern Railway.	Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.
Southern Railway.	James Cropper, Ltd., Burneside Mills, Kendal.
Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.	Crosse and Blackwell, Ltd., London.
The Amsterdam Superphosphate and United Chemical Works, Utrecht.	Croydon Aerodrome (Ministry of Air).
James Aroldale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.	Curtis Bros. and Dumbrill, Ltd., London.
Armstrong Whitworth (Securities), Ltd., Newcastle.	Davy, Paxman & Co., Ltd., Colchester.
Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Elswick.	Dobson and Barlow, Ltd., Bolton.
A.S.E.A. Electric Co., Ltd., Sweden.	Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
Aveling and Porter, Ltd., Rochester.	English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford and Preston.
Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.	Ericcson, Ltd., Nottingham.
Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd. (Gorton), Manchester.	Escher Wyss, Zurich.
Birmingham Corporation Tramway Department.	Everett and Edgecombe, Hendon.
Birmingham Corporation Fire Brigade.	Eveson Bros., Ltd., Lye, Worcestershire.
Birmingham Education Committee.	Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Fairfield Works, Glasgow.
T. R. C. Blofeld, Esq., Wroxham.	Fairey Aviation, Ltd., Croydon.
Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.	John Feathers, Ltd., London.
British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.	Ferranti, Ltd., Manchester.
Jesse Broad & Co., Ltd., Manchester.	Ferguson and Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.
Brookhurst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.	Fleider A.G. Bonnath, Germany.
Browett, Lindley & Co., Ltd., Patricroft, near Manchester.	John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.
John Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.	T. P. Francis, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Dagenham U.D.C.
The Butterley Co., Ltd., Butterley Ironworks, Derby.	Frodsham Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe.
Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere Works, Erith.	General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Salford.
Cambridge Instrument Co., Cambridge.	General Omnibus Co., Ltd., London.
W. Canning & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.	Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.
Chamberlain and Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham.	Glenfield and Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.
Chance Bros., Ltd., Smethwick.	Gilbert Gilkes and Gordon, Ltd., Kendal.
	Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., London.
	F. L. Gordon, Esq., M.I.C.E., Amersham.

G. and E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford Ironworks, Kent.
 Harland Engineering Co., Alloa, Scotland.
 Hathorn, Davey & Co., Ltd., Leeds.
 De Havilland Aircraft Co., London.
 R. and W. Hawthorn Leslie, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., London.
 Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.
 W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, London.
 Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.
 Hermsdorf Schomberg Isolatorem, G.m.b.H.,
 Hermsdorf, Thuringen, Germany.
 R. Hoe & Co., Ltd., London.
 James and Frederick Howard, Ltd., Bedford.
 Hill and Smith, Ltd., Staffs.
 Howard and Bullough, Ltd., Accrington, Lancs.
 Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Bycliff.
 Imperial Airways, Ltd., Croydon.
 Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.
 India-rubber, Gutta-percha and Telegraph Works,
 Co., Ltd., London.
 Johnson and Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E. 7.
 George Kent, Ltd., Luton.
 Laurence Scott and Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.
 Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.
 Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Altrincham.
 L.C.C. Education Committee.
 Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.
 London Electric Firm, South Croydon.
 Low Temperature Carbonisation, Ltd., Askern.
 Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.
 W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London.
 P. W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.
 Manlove, Alliott & Co., Nottingham.
 Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.
 Mawdsley's, Ltd., Dursley, Gloucester.
 McLean and Beard, Ltd., London.
 Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.
 Middlesex Education Committee.
 Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
 Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.
 Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.
 Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Patricroft, near Manchester.
 National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.
 Ioco Rubber and Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London.
 Ozonair, Ltd., London.
 Park Gate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.
 Parson's Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd., Wallsend,
 Northumberland.
 Frank Pearn & Co., Ltd., West Gorton, Manchester.
 Peel Connor Telephone Works (The General
 Electric Co.), Stoke, Coventry.
 G. D. Peters & Co., Ltd., Windsor Works, Slough.
 Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.
 E. H. Pickford & Co., Sheffield.

Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester.
 Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Aberthaw.
 Porzellan Industrie A.G., Berghaus, Auma,
 Germany.
 Power Lighting and Cables, Ltd., London.
 Premier Electric Heaters, Ltd., Birmingham.
 The Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Broadway
 Sanctuary Chambers, London.
 A. Ransomes & Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.
 Ransomes and Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.
 Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.
 Record Electrical Co., Altrincham.
 Rees Roturbo Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.
 A. Revrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne.
 Riley (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.
 A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
 Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.
 Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
 Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.
 Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Rippondale,
 near Halifax.
 Seagers, Ltd., Dartford.
 Sheffield Motor Co., Sheffield.
 Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
 Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G., Berlin.
 Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.
 E. A. Sinter, Esq., Borough Surveyor, Newport,
 Isle of Wight.
 T. Smith and Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.
 Staffordshire Education Committee.
 Staffordshire Corporation Fire Brigade.
 Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London.
 Steel, Peep and Tozer, Ltd., Ickles, Sheffield.
 Robert Stephenson & Co., Ltd., Darlington.
 J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
 Swedish Power Board, Vesteras, Sweden.
 Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.
 Taylor and Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.
 Timmis & Co., Ltd., Henley.
 Timson, Bullock and Barber, Ltd., Kettering.
 H. Tinsley & Co., London.
 Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.
 United Dairies, Ltd., London.
 Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.
 Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.
 Vickers Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, and
 Erith.
 Vickers, Ltd., Erith.
 Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.
 E. Walton, Esq., Borough Treasurer, Stafford.
 Watford Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.
 Joseph Westwood, Ltd., Millwall, E.
 G. and J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow.
 Wildman and Meguier, Ltd., Birmingham.
 Wisbech Produce Ltd., Wisbech.
 Wood and Sons, Ltd., Burslem.
 Worthington-Simpson & Co., Ltd., Newark on
 Trent.
 Yorkshire (West Riding) Education Committee.

151. The number of Indian students on the books of the Inns of Court on the Law.
 31st March 1931 was as follows:—

Gray's Inn 109	Lincoln's Inn 204
Inner Temple 95	Middle Temple 204

Section IV.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

152. The total number of Government Scholars and other special students under the supervision of the Department during the period was 265, distributed as follows:—

I. Students holding scholarships awarded by the Government of India or by Provincial Governments:—

Men:

(a) At Oxford or Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(b) At other Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
(c) Technical and professional training	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
(d) In schools, works and factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
							— 169

Women:

(a) At Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) At other Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(c) Professional training	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d) School visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							— 15
							— 184.
							15.

II. Students in receipt of Grants-in-aid

III. Scholars entrusted to the supervision of the High Commissioner by various Indian States, Trust Funds, &c. :—

(a) Sussex Trust Scholars (including two women)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Silver Wedding Fund Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(c) Lytton Moslem Scholar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Prince of Wales' Reception Fund Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(e) King Edward Memorial Fund Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(f) G. B. Limaye Scholarship, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(g) Various Trust Funds...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(h) Courts of Wards	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							— 42

(j) State Scholars from—

Bahawalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Junagadh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
							— 24	66
							—	265

153. The academic and other successes obtained by Government Scholars are recorded above under their respective Universities, but special mention may perhaps be made of Mr. H. K. Mukerjee (Bengal) and Mr. K. R. Rao (Madras), who obtained the London University Doctorate in Science; Mr. D. R. Mehta (Punjab), who obtained the Ph.D. of Cambridge in Entomology; Mr. R. Bhattacharya (Central Provinces) and Mr. D. R. Dhingra (Punjab), who both obtained the Ph.D. of Liverpool in Industrial Chemistry; Mr. U. S. Sharga (United Provinces), who obtained the Ph.D. of Edinburgh in Entomology; Mr. S. S. Lal (United Provinces), who obtained the M.Sc. of London in Meteorology; Miss A. K. Joshua (Madras), who obtained the B.Sc. Degree (London) with First Class Honours in Zoology; Mr. B. C. Das (Bihar and Orissa), who obtained the B.Sc. (London) with First Class Honours in Mathematics; Mr. H. Z. A. Kabir (Bengal), who was awarded First Class Honours in the School of Philosophy, Politics and Economics (Modern Grants) at Oxford; A. M. Ahmed (Bengal), who obtained First Class Honours in the Final Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. (Engineering) at Bristol University; and Mr. S. Chandrasakhar (Madras), who obtained the Sheepshanks Exhibition for Mathematics at Cambridge.

154. A complete list of the Scholars, showing the subjects of study and training in Universities, Colleges or Works, will be found in Appendix III. It may be mentioned that the first four railway probationers for the Locomotive, Mechanical Engineering and Carriage and Wagon Departments of the Indian State Railways arrived during the year and began their training on various British railways. It is anticipated that a similar number will come to this country each year, and the thanks of the High Commissioner are due to the courtesy of the Home railways in providing the necessary training facilities.

155. The period of tenure of the four Government of India Art Scholarships, to which reference was made in para. 106 of my last Report, terminated in April 1931.

and since that time the scholars have been employed on the mural decorations of India House, where their work has already won the high praise of competent art authorities.

156. I deeply regret having to report during the current year the death of two promising scholars, Mr. M. S. Subrahmanyam, Madras, and Maung Yeo Barr, Burma. There have also unfortunately been cases of extremely serious illness. The ill-health of quite a number of scholars during the last few years has given cause for considerable anxiety. It would probably be best in the interests of the selected students themselves, if a stringent medical examination (with special reference to the risk of tuberculosis) were carried out by a Medical Board in India before the scholarships are definitely awarded. Scholars, once they are here, are eager not to prejudice their training at the risk of the loss of their scholarship, and they are sometimes prone to minimise any symptoms of ill-health until serious illness attacks them and renders them altogether unable to continue their studies.

157. His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who has frequently consulted the High Commissioner as to the well-being of the scholars sent by him to this country, has now decided to place such scholars definitely under the control of the High Commissioner, and the necessary detailed arrangements are being made.

158. Various Local Governments in India place each year at the disposal of the Grants-in-High Commissioner, funds for the purpose of grants-in-aid to students who are engaged on research or advanced work. Applications are considered only from students of exceptional merit who are engaged on such investigations as are likely to lead to a definite contribution to knowledge and thus directly or indirectly to the advantage of India. Each application receives the personal consideration of the High Commissioner, and during the period under review grants were made to 15 students, a list of whom appears in Appendix III.

Section V.

STUDENTS ENTRUSTED TO THE CHARGE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

159. Parents and guardians in India are sometimes glad to take advantage of the organisation maintained in this Department for supervising the education of young students entrusted to the charge of the High Commissioner. Regulations have been framed, showing the conditions that must be complied with before a student can be accepted for supervision and indicating the methods usually adopted in exercising these supervisory functions. Copies of these regulations can be obtained upon application. Twenty-four students were placed under the care of the High Commissioner and of the Local Advisers of the various University centres during the period under review, 17 being under the immediate oversight of this Department, and six and one being under the control of the Local Advisers at Glasgow and Manchester respectively. At the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, the authorities accept direct supervision of students similarly placed under control; during the past year the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students, Oxford, looked after 21 students, the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee, Cambridge, 11, and the University Adviser to Indian Students at Edinburgh, seven.

Section VI.

SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK.

160. The Report of the House Management Committee of the Hostel at 21, Cromwell Road, covering the year 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931, confirms once again the valuable work which this Institution has performed for the Indian student community since its inception. During the year the Committee was constituted as follows:—Chairman: Dr. R. P. Paranpye. Members: Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., I.C.S., Miss E. J. Beck (representing the National Indian Association), Mr. P. K. Dutt, M.Sc., and the Warden, Mr. A. D. Bonarjee (ex-officio member). During the period that Mr. P. K. Dutt was seconded for service as Joint Social Secretary to the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference, his place on the Committee was filled by Mr. Philip Cox, B.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law.

161. The outstanding feature in the statistics of the period covered by the Report is the big drop in the number of new arrivals, as compared with previous years.

That this was probably due to the disturbed conditions in many parts of India may be gathered from the fact that this year new arrivals from Bombay numbered only six, as against 35, 32 and 28 in the three preceding years. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that the Hostel achieved its highest record in the number of individuals accommodated. The following table shows the extent to which students have resorted to the Hostel during recent years:—

	1926-7.	1927-8.	1928-9.	1929-30.	1930-1.
New arrivals from India	159	150	240	217	147
Arrivals from London and neighbourhood ...	39	56	62	43	40
Arrivals from other parts of the United Kingdom, the Continent and overseas ...	288	300	281	255	318
Total number of arrivals ...	486	506	583	515	505
Number of individual students accommodated	310	327	419	425	437
Daily average of residents	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of "refusals" for the year ...	124	61	38	42	13

The word "refusals" in the above table is used in the sense that accommodation was not available in the Hostel when the students first arrived, but in every case arrangements were made for their temporary accommodation elsewhere in the neighbourhood and they were taken into the Hostel as vacancies arose. All the 13 students so refused were new arrivals from India.

162. It may again be observed that an increasing majority of London students now seek accommodation in private English homes. The Committee do all in their power to encourage this, although it tends to alter the character of the Hostel clientele from long-term residents to temporary and frequently changing membership. An interesting feature of the statistics for the year is the big increase in the number of temporary visitors from the Provinces, the Continent, and overseas.

163. As in previous years, the Hostel has co-operated in its social activities with the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society. The outstanding social events were the receptions given in honour of the delegates to the Round Table Conference and to the Right Honourable the Earl of Willingdon and Lady Willingdon prior to their departure for India. The usual programme of lectures, discussions and "at homes" was maintained and gave considerable satisfaction. Among others, the following gentlemen appeared on the Hostel platform as lecturers during the year:— Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., Mr. I. F. Andrews, Major C. J. C. Street, Mr. J. V. Hyka, and Sir Thomas Comyn-Platt.

164. In addition to the combined social programme of activities referred to above, the National Indian Association held a special "at home" in February 1930, when paintings by young Indian artists were on view. Another notable event was the dramatic and musical entertainment arranged in conjunction with the Northbrook Society in October 1930, for which Lord Harris was specially responsible. Eight issues of the *Indian Magazine and Review* were published during the year under the editorship of Mrs. Westbrook. Scholarships amounting to £22 8s. 6d. were forwarded to schools in Calcutta and Benares to promote the education of girls, and a grant of £25 was given to the Four and a Half Indian Colleges Fund.

165. The Report of the Northbrook Society for the year ending 31st December 1930 shows a continuance of the policy laid down in the scheme of reconstruction that was adopted three years ago. Three grants-in-aid of the amount of £50 each were made to students of exceptional merit. The work of maintaining the Sir Dinshaw Petit Library in an efficient state was continued. The Committee record with deep regret the loss of Sir Edward Henry, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., who was a member of the Society since 1904.

166. The statement of the receipts and expenditure at the Hostel during the year ending March 1931 will be found in Appendix II. The total charge on Indian revenues was £2,279 19s. 1d., as compared with £1,569 0s. 10d. in the previous year.

167. The Accommodation Committee report another year of steady and useful service. Out of 113 students definitely provided with accommodation, 77 were placed with private families and 36 in boarding houses and approved lodgings. The aggregate figures for the four preceding years were 182, 144, 160 and 153. During

The year 74 visits were paid to homes, lodgings and boarding houses in and around London, and the Committee's registers were revised and brought up to date. The number of students interviewed by the Committee far exceeds the number actually placed in lodgings, as information and advice are often sought by and given to the students on matters connected with their everyday lives. More than 1,200 letters were received and despatched and 50 new names were added to the list of suitable residences. It is interesting to note that since the Committee was established five years ago, other organisations interested in student welfare, with which the Committee keeps in touch, have begun to interest themselves in the work of assisting overseas students to find suitable lodgings. The University of London also recently appointed a Lodgings Officer, whose services have already been largely utilised by Indian students.

168. During the past year the Department has made arrangements for meeting women students on their arrival in this country, either at the docks or, in the case of those travelling overland from Marseilles, at the London terminus. Arrangements for accommodation are also made in advance for women students provided that sufficient notice is given.

169. With the object of helping women students to make the most of their stay in this country the Department arranged various excursions during the period under review. In the spring a large party visited Messrs. James Pascall's Sweet and Chocolate Factory at Mitcham, where they were most kindly entertained by the firm. A visit was paid to the printing office of *The Times*, and a joint expedition, which included men students, to the Houses of Parliament was also a great success, as Major Graham Pole, M.P., very kindly acted as guide. In April a party of women students was taken to Stratford-on-Avon during the Shakespeare Birthday Festival. They spent a night at Stratford, saw two performances at the Memorial Theatre, and visited many places of interest in the town. During the summer a small party visited Knole Castle, near Sevenoaks, and on another occasion a few students joined one of the trips to the docks arranged by the Port of London Authority. During July a continental tour was also arranged for a small party of women students. Accommodation was booked for them at the various continental cities which they visited; they were met on arrival and seen off at their departure, and English-speaking guides were occasionally provided to show them round.

170. In presenting their Report for the year ending 31st December 1930, the Committee of the Indian Students' Loan Fund expressed regret that their appeal for support did not receive such a generous response as in the previous year. The amount received in donations and subscriptions amounted only to £94 4s. 8d., as compared with £503 15s. 6d. in the previous year. The usual contribution of £200 from Indian revenues was received, and interest on investments amounted to £51 13s. 5d. A sum of £622 11s. 10d. was realised through repayment of debts. The number of loans advanced during the year was 55 (totalling £980 14s.) as compared with 57 (totalling £1,367 15s. 8d.) and 63 (totalling £1,503 2s. 8d.) in the two previous years. It is interesting to note that up to the end of December 1930 the Loan Fund during the 20 years of its existence has advanced £13,078 in all. Of this amount, £6,643 has been repaid, £2,727 has been written off as irrecoverable, and £3,708 is still due from debtors. During the period under review 15 students were assisted with return passages to India at a total cost of £489 13s. 3d. On the 31st December 1930, £3,708 17s. 4d. was due from students in respect of their loans, and a sum of £204 15s. 8d. was written off as irrecoverable.

171. The Indian Students Union and Hostel at 112, Gower Street, reports a successful year. Owing to personal reasons Dr. Edwyn Bevan had to resign the Chairmanship of the Committee of Management, and Sir Ewart Greaves kindly accepted the post. Mr. K. K. Benjamin, after five years' most useful service to the Hostel, left during the course of the year. The income from membership fees and from other sources was well maintained, but the year closed with a net deficit of £1,548, which was mainly due to heavy expenditure upon repairs and alterations. The membership figures reached a total of 574, 319 of whom were new members. The lectures, debates, discussion groups, educational visits and social activities at the Hostel were again most successful. A special feature of the year's activities was the formation of three group conferences, for the discussion of religious matters, social practices, traditions, &c., of both India and England. An interesting feature of the Report is the list of hosts and hostesses who have extended hospitality to Indian students during the course of the year.

172. During the period under review the Department had, as in previous years, to deal with numerous cases of illness and destitution. Whenever possible, an officer of the Department visited students who were seriously ill and made arrangements for suitable medical treatment or, if necessary, for removal to hospital. Various students who had lost touch with their relatives at home were traced and about a dozen students who were totally destitute were repatriated, the cost of the passages either being defrayed by relatives in India or by advances from the Indian Students' Loan Fund Committee. Cases of students who had got into serious financial difficulties were also dealt with and remittances from India arranged to settle the debts and provide return passages. It is gratifying to note that parents and guardians in India are utilising to an increasing extent the services of the Department to deal with cases of this kind.

Section VII.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

173. From the particulars supplied in Section II of this Report, it will be seen that the Indian students at the various British Universities, Colleges and Educational Institutions generally have again to their credit an excellent record of academic and other successes. No fewer than 215 First Degrees were obtained, including 16 with First Class Honours, whilst over 250 students were awarded Diplomas in various subjects such as Education, Engineering and Medicine. Perhaps even more striking are the successes of postgraduate students engaged on Research or Advanced work. Five obtained the high distinction of D.Sc., 42 the Ph.D. Degree, 11 the M.Sc. Degree, and about 20 various other higher degrees in Medicine, Technology, Education and Law. No less than 10 students, including two women, obtained the high professional distinction of Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. These successes show that the marked improvement in the general standard of work and attainment of the Indian students who come to this country, to which reference was made in my last Report, has been well maintained.

174. The figures given in the preceding paragraph have perhaps a special interest in view of the Paper which was read by Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University, at the Congress of Universities of the Empire held in London and Edinburgh in July 1931. Personal observations made before 1929, mainly regarding Indian students at British University institutions, had led the Vice-Chancellor to the conclusion that, in general, undergraduates from foreign countries were handicapped in their work by the distractions of a strange social as well as a new academic atmosphere. And yet post-graduate and specialised students from overseas seemed to compare favourably with their British contemporaries. Thus of 246 students from the "Indian region" who entered Edinburgh University between 1921-7, 162 or above 60 per cent. obtained their degrees within their minimum time. The analogous percentage for home-students was 92, and for overseas students generally 56.5, so that Indian students come out creditably in the comparison. The Vice-Chancellor further pointed out that Indian students at Edinburgh who enter for the B.Sc. mostly come with some previous university qualification. Within the period just mentioned 170 entered and 123 or 72 per cent. obtained degrees, a result distinctly better than the overseas average, but again well below that for British undergraduates.

175. The Vice-Chancellor called special attention to two misconceptions: "the first, that an overseas undergraduate cannot get as good training in his home University as he can in Britain, and next, that university life as an undergraduate widens his mind, whereas more often either it confirms his national prejudices or it hampers his academic work." The situation was quite different for the postgraduate student, who has a well-defined and specific group of problems to tackle. He is not expected, at least to the same extent, to take part in the undergraduates' societies or clubs, and he has better opportunities of meeting members of the staff or senior students of his own standing, so that his experiences tend to the increase of international friendliness.

176. The general conclusions summarised above confirm in the main what has been emphasised in my previous Reports. It is not always realised that Indian students form the largest proportion of those from overseas who are at British Universities and Colleges. During the academic year 1930-1 the total of students from outside the British Isles was, including the Empire and all foreign countries,

5,408. Of these Indian students numbered approximately 1,800, as compared with 532 from South Africa and Rhodesia, 212 from Canada and Newfoundland, 190 from Australia and 134 from New Zealand.

177. In my Report for the year 1928-9 I drew attention to the large number of unqualified students who each year appear to leave their homes in India with little or no idea of the exact purpose of their proposed training in Great Britain or of the use to which they are to put it on their return to their own country. I pointed out that each year there is a definite proportion who come here to take vague courses in Arts and Sciences which, even if successfully completed, are not themselves qualifications for employment, and besides could equally well have been taken at Indian Universities.

178. There are definite signs of improvement, for the number of students who do not leave India until they have taken a degree at one of their own Universities is happily on the increase. But it is still unfortunately true that each year a marked proportion of those who come would have been better advised to stay in their own country and to seek at their own Universities the higher education which they laudably desire. The remedy for this state of affairs lies, as I have said in a previous Report, in India itself. Everything possible should be done by Government, by the Universities themselves, by the Press, above all, by the leaders of thought and opinion, to discourage this migration of so many of the young men of India during the best and most formative period of their lives. It is perhaps desirable and indeed sometimes essential for the picked men, those who have already done good work at their own Universities, to leave India in order to have the benefit of western scholarship and research. For such men there is always a ready welcome, not only at British Universities, but also on the Continent, and their postgraduate successes, recorded in this as in previous Reports, are ample testimony to the excellence of the work which they do. But it is earnestly to be hoped that a large proportion of the younger students will come to realise that they can best serve India and themselves if they are content to stay in their own country and to seek there, either in the Universities or elsewhere, the training and opportunities which will best equip them for a successful career.

179. It may be said that the student's real problem only begins when he has actually obtained his degree or has completed professional or practical training of some kind or other. He has got his qualification, but where is he to find employment? This problem is of course by no means peculiar to the Indian student. The British student has to solve it, and to help him most of the Universities in this country have established Appointments Boards, which advise and assist the newly-fledged graduate to obtain suitable employment. The Indian student who has been trained at a British University cannot take advantage of these facilities, as he naturally has in mind a post in his own country, and, perhaps only too often, a post in Government service. The Office of the High Commissioner gives all the help it can in this direction by forwarding to Government departments in India, or to the Public Service Commission, applications submitted by students who are about to return home, or by drawing their attention to other vacancies which have been notified to the High Commissioner. But as probably at least 400 students return each year, the majority with excellent qualifications, it is obvious that only a small proportion can hope to receive service appointments. It would be most useful if Indian employers in all branches of industry and commerce, as well as all municipal and public authorities, could find it possible to notify the High Commissioner whenever they have vacancies for which students who have completed their courses in this country and are about to return to India, could be considered. Every year a large number of students return to India thoroughly trained and efficient in engineering and technology, in medicine and in science generally, and it is only too true that many of them find the greatest difficulty, not only in securing posts for which their qualifications especially fit them, but even employment at all. If India is to reap any benefit at all from the vast sums spent on education and training abroad, every effort should be made to provide more openings and opportunities than there are at present for the young men who have so well equipped themselves to serve their country.

180. A reference to Section VI of the Report will show the importance of the social and welfare work done by the Department and the necessity for the official and other organisations which do what they can to ensure that the Indian student

gets as much as possible out of his stay in this country and also renders him effective assistance when he falls ill or finds himself in straitened financial circumstances. During the period under review, as in previous years, there has been a number of cases of students who, setting aside the proportion of those who have wasted their time and squandered their resources, have found themselves unable to continue their studies owing to the non-receipt of remittances promised from home. More serious still, there has come to the notice of the Department many cases of serious illness in which it was obvious that the students concerned, although their educational record was satisfactory in every respect, ought never to have left India. It cannot be too often repeated that parents and guardians are guilty of serious negligence, which may have the most unfortunate consequences, if they allow their sons or wards to leave India without having first undergone a strict medical examination and if they fail to send promptly and regularly the remittances necessary to ensure reasonable comfort and security and the completion, within the minimum period, of the desired course of study or training.

181. In July 1931 the High Commissioner visited Edinburgh and Glasgow during the meetings of the Congress of the Empire Universities, whilst during the period under review numerous visits have also been paid by officers of the Education Department to Universities and Colleges throughout the United Kingdom. As in previous years, the University and College authorities have readily and courteously co-operated in the work of the Department and the cordial thanks of the High Commissioner are due to them for their highly valued assistance.

182. In conclusion, I should like to thank the Educational Officers, as well as the clerical staff, of the Department for their loyal and efficient services.

THOMAS QUAYLE.

22nd December 1931.

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APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1930-1.

(A.)—FROM INDIAN REVENUES:—

			£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
(1) Scholarships:—							
Allowances of Government Scholars	...	...	35,095	12	2		
Passages	...	...	2,641	19	7		
Travelling Expenses	...	...	373	2	0		
Premiums, Fees, &c.	...	...	5,416	4	5		
			43,526	18	2(a 1)		
(2) Special Grants-in-Aid:—							
Central	...	...	400	0	0		
Bengal...	...	...	375	0	0		
United Provinces	...	...	80	0	0		
			855	0	0		
(3) Allowances, &c. of selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service	...	...	32,068	0	0(a 2)		
(4) Allowances, &c., of Burma Forest Probationers	...	...	2,472	5	6		
(5) Grants to Educational and other bodies:—							
Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students	...	...	300	0	0		
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee...	...	...	542	13	10		
Grant to University of Edinburgh for expenses of University Adviser to Indian Students	...	...	250	0	0		
Advance to Indian Students Loan Fund	...	...	200	0	0		
			1,292	13	10		
(6) 21, Cromwell Road:—							
Rent, Rates and Taxes	...	...	881	2	1		
Allowance to Warden	...	...	156	0	0		
Repairs, Renovations, &c.	...	...	721	9	7		
Allowance for incidental expenses	...	...	59	14	4		
Grant towards Library	...	...	25	0	0		
Grant towards House expenses	...	...	416	12	2		
Telephone	...	...	20	0	11		
			2,279	19	1		
(7) Accommodation Committee:—							
Travelling Expenses, Postage, &c.	...	...	20	5	3		
(B.)—From PRIVATE SOURCES:—							
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship	...	...	27,934	5	1		
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers	...	...	5,532	10	0		
			33,466	15	1		

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1930-1.

SALARIES:—

SALARIES:	Office Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,821	4	1
HONORARIA: —	Local Advisers at Manchester and Glasgow	...	...	...	...	250	0	0			
						6,071	4	1			
Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	0	7		
Passages to India	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	12	1		
Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3	2		
						6,621	19	11(b)			

	(1)	(2)
(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below :—		
Central ...	£ 8,179 9 5	£ — — —
Madras ...	4,621 15 1	£ 4,513 18 0
Bombay ...	424 0 7	£ 3,119 19 0
Bengal ...	5,135 17 2	£ 5,342 16 0
United Provinces	9,284 12 6	£ 5,269 0 0
Punjab ...	2,367 14 6	£ 4,640 2 0
Burma ...	6,779 13 6	£ 3,931 2 0
Bihar and Orissa	4,273 9 0	£ 2,237 7 0
Central Provinces	2,008 19 0	£ 1,904 5 0
Assam ...	161 7 11	£ 1,100 11 0
	£ 43,526 18 2	£ 32,068 0 0

(b) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other Departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

21. CROMWELL ROAD. House Account, 1930-1.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Boarders	...	2,107	13	0	Wages and Insurance	...	727	5	5
Meals...	...	633	10	1	Food	...	1,626	5	0
National Indian Association	...	70	0	0	Heating and Lighting	...	377	7	9
Library	...	25	0	0	Laundry	...	209	11	8
Storage of luggage, &c.	...	6	11	2	Maintenance and Contingencies	...	356	17	9
Billiard Table	...	62	14	5	Library	...	24	13	3
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiencies as between receipts and expenditure	...	416	12	2					
		£3,322	0	10			£3,322	0	10

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT, 1930-1.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Scholarship	Place of Study
	commenced	end		
Government of India.				
Q. D. Ahmed ...	... 14.7.30	13.7.37	Mercantile Marine	Fairfield Engineering Co., Ltd.
S. M. Ally ...	... 1.7.29	30.9.31	Aviation ...	Croydon Aerodrome.
S. M. K. Alvi ...	... 27.8.28	26.8.31	Metallurgy	Sheffield University.
†D. K. D. Barma ...	... 13.9.29	6.4.31	Art	India House.
B. Basu ...	... 21.3.31	20.3.33	Railway Carriage and Wagon Probationer.	L.M.S., Derby.
*D. Chakravarti ...	... 5.10.27	4.10.30	Aviation ...	Croydon Aerodrome.
†S. S. Chandhuri ...	... 13.9.29	6.4.31	Art	India House.
B. K. Dhar ...	... 7.10.29	6.10.36	Mercantile Marine	Armstrong, Whitworth Securities Co., Ltd., Newcastle.
E. J. Earle ...	... 4.7.30	3.10.33	Aviation ...	De Havilland Technical School.
V. R. Godbole ...	... 25.8.30	24.8.33	Printing ...	London School of Printing.
B. K. Gupta ...	... 11.7.31	10.7.34	Mercantile Marine	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
Miss A. R. N. Husain ...	... 26.9.26	25.9.32	Geography	University College, London.
Miss C. B. Joshi ...	... 21.10.29	20.10.32	English ...	St. Hilda's College, Oxford.
*B. F. Kane ...	... 1.4.30	30.10.30	Post and Telegraphs Probationer.	General Post Office.
W. K. Katre ...	... 11.7.31	10.7.38	Mercantile Marine	William Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.
M. M. Khan ...	... 17.3.31	16.3.33	Railway Mechanical Probationer.	S.R., Brighton.
N. H. Khandker ...	... 18.8.30	17.8.33	Printing ...	London School of Printing.
M. I. Kidwai ...	... 11.7.31	10.7.38	Mercantile Marine	Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.
*N. C. Killawalla ...	... 20.7.29	11.8.31	Railway Carriage and Wagon Probationer.	L. M. & S., Derby.
K. C. Lal ...	... 17.3.31	16.3.33	Railway Locomotive Probationer.	G.W.R., Swindon.
B. N. Lele ...	... 2.4.30	1.4.35	Marine Engineering (R.I.M.)	John Brown & Co., Ltd.
*M. K. Majmudar ...	... 22.8.28	21.8.31	Printing ...	R. Hoe & Co., London.
D. A. Moghe ...	... 14.7.30	13.7.37	Mercantile Marine	Vickers, Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.
D. P. Mukerjee ...	... 21.8.31	23.8.31	Printing ...	London School of Printing.
P. K. Mukherjee ...	... 7.10.29	6.10.36	Mercantile Marine	Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd.
M. G. Pradhan ...	... 1.7.29	30.9.31	Aviation ...	Croydon Aerodrome.
K. L. Puri ...	... 4.7.30	3.10.33	Aviation ...	De Havilland Technical School.
*K. M. Raha ...	... 23.6.28	22.6.31	Aviation ...	Croydon Aerodrome.
C. J. Ram ...	... 11.9.31	10.9.34	Economics	St. John's College, Cambridge.
S. H. A. Razzaqui ...	... 7.10.29	6.10.36	Mercantile Marine	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
A. N. Sen ...	... 19.8.29	18.8.32	Printing ...	Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Altrincham.
†L. M. Sen ...	... 13.9.29	6.4.31	Art	India House.
B. R. Seth ...	... 8.9.30	7.9.33	Mathematics	University College, London.
D. N. Shankar ...	... 2.4.30	1.4.35	Marine Engineering (R.I.M.)	R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.
E. B. Sheikh ...	... 7.9.29	6.9.32	Economics	University College, London.
Gurdyal Singh ...	... 28.10.29	27.1.32	Aviation ...	De Havilland Aircraft Co.
Man Mohan Singh ...	... 1.7.29	30.9.31	Aviation ...	Croydon Aerodrome.
B. S. Sood ...	... 12.7.30	11.7.37	Mercantile Marine	Armstrong, Whitworth Securities Co., Ltd., Newcastle.
H. V. M. Stewart ...	... 21.3.31	20.3.33	Railway Mechanical Probationer.	L.N.E.R., Newcastle.
*G. S. Subramanian ...	... 22.6.28	21.6.31	Aviation ...	Croydon Aerodrome.
†R. C. Ukil ...	... 13.9.29	6.4.31	Art	India House.
Assam.				
S. G. C. Goswami ...	... 6.10.30	5.10.33	Mechanical Engineering...	University of Sheffield and National Gas Engines, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyme.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Bengal.				
A. M. Ahmed ...	27.9.28	30.6.32	Automobile Engineering	L.G.O.C.
Miss A. Banerjea ...	15.9.30	14.9.33	English	Society of Home Students, Oxford.
*A. K. Basu ...	29.3.28	28.3.31	Pottery	Pilkington's, Manchester.
A. C. Bhattacharji ...	9.9.30	8.9.32	Teaching	Leeds University.
*B. C. Bhattacharya ...	6.12.26	5.12.30	Cotton Cloth Dyeing ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
†S. K. Dutta ...	24.9.28	23.9.31	Textiles	College of Technology, Manchester.
S. M. Ghosh ...	12.8.29	18.10.31	Ferro Concrete	Ill.
T. P. Das Gupta ...	31.10.27	30.10.31	Geology	Royal College of Science.
S. Hedayetullah ...	28.9.29	27.9.32	Plant Genetics	King's College, London.
†H. Z. A. Kabir ...	24.9.28	23.9.31	Modern Greats	Exeter College, Oxford.
M. S. Khan ...	21.9.29	20.9.32	Printing	Jesse Broad & Co., Manchester.
*B. J. Lahiri ...	25.9.29	24.9.31	Teaching	London Day Training College.
P. C. Lahiri ...	29.9.30	28.9.33	Sanskrit	School of Oriental Studies, London.
*H. K. Mitter ...	28.9.25	27.9.29	Glass Manufacture ...	Pittsburgh University, U.S.A.
H. Mukerji ...	30.9.29	29.9.32	Modern History ...	St. Catharine's Society, Oxford.
*K. C. Mukerji ...	25.9.29	24.1.31	Paints and Varnishes ...	Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd.
M. A. Rahim ...	9.9.30	8.9.32	Teaching	Leeds University.
*M. A. Razzaq ...	25.9.29	24.9.31	Teaching	Edinburgh University.
S. P. Sinha ...	1.9.30	31.8.32	Waterproofing of Fabrics	Northern Polytechnic, London.
Bihar and Orissa.				
M. K. Ahmed ...	6.10.30	5.10.33	English	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge.
*†S. M. Ahmed ...	7.4.31		Printing	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
A. Bhattacharya ...	21.12.28	20.12.31	Fuel Technology ...	University College, London.
*B. C. Das ...	14.10.29	13.10.31	Mathematics	Scottish Woollen Technical College, Galashiels.
M. A. Fattah ...	7.9.29	6.9.32	Textiles	Maria Grey Training College, London.
*Miss S. Ghosh ...	26.9.29	25.9.31	Teaching	Germany.
*S. M. Z. Hasan ...	10.9.27	9.9.30	Dyeing and Textile Printing.	School of Oriental Studies, London.
§S. Jha ...	21.9.31	20.9.34	Comparative Philology ...	Dundee Technical College.
M. R. Kazimi ...	6.9.30	5.9.32	Jute Spinning and Weaving	Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.
S. K. Misra ...	1.9.30	30.8.33	Mechanical Engineering ...	Burnside Mill, Kendal.
P. K. Nanda ...	30.9.29	29.9.32	Paper	Manvers Main Colliery.
*B. Panda ...	12.9.24	11.9.27	Coal Mining	English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.
C. C. Pathak ...	7.10.29	6.10.32	Electrical Engineering ...	General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Narayan Prasad ...	14.9.28	13.9.31	Electrical Engineering ...	University College, London.
F. Rahman ...	14.10.29	13.10.32	English	London School of Economics.
B. N. Rohatgi ...	15.9.30	14.9.32	Economics	Sheffield University.
R. Sahay ...	8.9.30	7.9.33	Fuel Technology ...	Howard & Bullough, Accrington.
*B. S. Sinha ...	14.9.28	13.9.31	Cotton Spinning ...	Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.
R. P. Sinha ...	12.9.27	11.6.32	Coal Mining	
Bombay.				
R. N. Bankapur ...	16.9.29	15.9.32	Textiles	College of Technology, Manchester.
†Miss S. Paranjpye ...	13.9.26	12.9.29	Mathematics	
Burma.				
||M. Y. Barr ...	26.9.29	25.9.32	Commerce	London School of Economics.
Maung Hla Bu ...	26.9.31	25.9.34	Philosophy	King's College, London.
Miss Gertrude Carr ...	21.9.30	20.9.33	English	University College, London.
*Maung E. ...	23.9.27	22.9.31	Sanitary Engineering ...	T. P. Francis, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.
*Maung Hla ...	24.8.28	23.8.31	Printing	London School of Printing and School of Lithography.
V. S. John ...	15.9.30	14.9.33	Surgery	Guy's Hospital, London.

* Returned to India. † Passage deferred.
§ Special Scholarship.

‡ Short-term scholar.
|| Dead.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Burma—cont.				
C. C. Kapila ...	26.9.29	25.9.32	Radiology	King's College Hospital Medical School.
Maung Khin ...	22.9.30	21.9.33	Horticulture	Reading University.
Tan Gwen Leong ...	29.8.30	28.4.32	Teaching	London Day Training College.
Maung Maung ...	22.9.30	21.9.33	Architecture	Liverpool University.
Maung Ba Maung ...	28.9.28	27.9.31	Co-operation	London School of Economics.
Maung Thein Maung(I)	3.10.30	2.10.33	Medicine	Guy's Hospital Medical School.
Maung Thein Maung(II)	22.9.30	21.9.33	Bookselling	Ill.
Maung Myo Min ...	21.9.31	20.9.34	English	University College, London.
Maung Yone Mo ...	23.9.27	22.9.32	Mechanical Engineering ...	Armstrong, Whitworth Securities Co., Ltd., Newcastle.
Maung Tun Ohn ...	15.8.27	31.10.31	Electrical Engineering ...	Royal Technical College, Glasgow.
B. P. Pal ...	9.10.29	8.1.33	Biology	Downing College, Cambridge.
Suraj Prakash ...	15.9.30	14.9.33	Dentistry	Charing Cross Hospital, London.
Maung Kyaw Sein ...	17.9.29	16.10.32	Civil Engineering ...	Manchester University.
*Maung Tun Sein ...	1.4.28	31.3.31	Architecture	Architectural Association Schools.
Jang Bir Singh ...	22.9.30	21.9.32	Engineering ...	City and Guilds College, London.
D. C. D'Souza ...	26.9.31	25.9.33	Structural Engineering ...	City and Guilds College, London.
Ma Thit ...	9.9.31	8.9.32	Midwifery	City of London Maternity Hospital.
†Soe Nynn Tuck ...	28.9.28	27.9.31	Chemistry	St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.
Maung Khin Zaw ...	15.9.30	14.9.32	Librarianship ...	University College, London.
Ma Than E ...	4.9.31	3.4.33	Teaching ...	Maria Grey Training College, London.
Central Provinces.				
Mahmud Ali ...	30.9.29	29.9.33	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
B. J. Badhe ...	30.9.29	29.9.32	Electrical Engineering ...	British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.
*R. K. Bhattacharya ...	14.9.28	13.9.31	Oil Technology ...	Liverpool University and Germany.
*R. Dixit ...	19.11.28	18.2.31	Tuberculosis ...	British Institute of Radiology, London.
*E. W. Franklin ...	9.9.29	8.9.31	Teaching ...	School visits.
M. Y. Mangrulkar ...	30.9.29	29.9.33	Veterinary Science ...	Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.
*J. J. Rudra ...	27.8.26	26.2.31	Electrical Engineering ...	Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd., and visits.
*B. Sen ...	24.9.28	23.9.30	Wireless Telegraphy Research.	Royal College of Science, London.
*S. S. Thakur ...	21.7.27	20.6.30	Locomotive Engineering..	Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., Glasgow.
Madras.				
*Miss T. P. Ammal ...	15.8.27	14.8.29	Medicine	Edinburgh.
S. Chandrasekharan ...	21.8.30	20.8.33	Physics Research ...	Trinity College, Cambridge.
M. Damodaran ...	31.8.27	30.11.31	Bio-Chemistry ...	Royal College of Science, London.
D. D. Dasen ...	29.9.30	28.9.32	Oceanography ...	Liverpool University.
U. K. Durrani ...	5.10.29	4.10.32	Hydro-electric Engineering	English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.
P. Govindakrishnayya .	22.10.28	21.10.32	Electrical Engineering ...	English Electric Co., Ltd.
Miss Mary John ...	9.9.29	8.9.32	Physics	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
*Miss A. K. Joshua ...	11.9.28	10.9.31	Zoology	Bedford College, London.
M. A. Qadir ...	13.10.28	12.10.32	Textiles	College of Technology, Manchester.
*A. Ramaiyah ...	22.10.28	21.10.30	Cement Manufacture ...	Portland Cement Works, Aberthaw.
*V. N. Rangaswami ...	8.10.28	7.10.31	Municipal and Sanitary Engineering.	E. Willis, Esq., M.I.C.E.
B. S. R. Rao ...	11.8.30	10.8.33	Chemistry Research ...	University College, London.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Madras—cont.				
*K. R. Rao ...	3.9.26	2.9.31	Spectroscopy	Royal College of Science, London.
S. A. Saletoor ...	7.10.29	6.10.32	Oils and Fats	Liverpool University.
†M. S. Subrahmanyam ...	25.8.30	24.8.32	Geography	King's College, London.
A. Y. Swami ...	30.9.29	29.9.32	Paper	College of Technology, Manchester.
M. S. Visvanathan ...	21.10.29	20.10.32	Electrical Engineering ...	A.S.E.A., Ltd., Sweden.
Punjab.				
H. L. Bhagat ...	19.11.28	18.11.31	Sugar	Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U.S.A.
*D. R. Dhangra ...	19.11.28	18.11.31	Vegetable Oils	Germany.
A. Din ...	23.9.29	22.9.32	Printing	Technical College, Leeds.
Miss Devendra K. Grewal.	8.9.30	7.9.33	Psychology	University College, London.
*Miss Aparna Gupta ...	19.9.27	18.9.30	English	King's College, London.
Inayatullah ...	11.11.29	10.11.31	Arabic	School of Oriental Studies, London.
‡Krishna Roop ...	9.9.29	8.9.32	Art	Royal College of Art.
Dev Raj Mehta ...	17.9.29	16.9.32	Entomology	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge.
H. Narain ...	19.9.31	18.9.33	Hydrogenation of Oils ...	Liverpool University.
G. Shanker ...	19.9.31	18.9.33	Sanskrit	St. Catharine's Society, Oxford.
United Provinces.				
*E. Ali ...	1.9.29	31.8.31	Teaching	School visits.
Farzand Ali ...	28.9.29	27.9.33	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
M. Ashiq ...	29.9.30	28.9.33	Agricultural Machinery	Ransomes, Simms and Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.
C. M. Chak ...	21.9.31	31.8.33	Mathematics	Christ's College, Cambridge.
W. C. Chowdhury ...	6.9.30	31.8.32	Teaching	Armstrong College, Newcastle.
*Miss J. Devi ...	1.9.29	31.8.31	Teaching	School visits.
*§G. B. Dikshit ...	11.4.30	...	Cricket Ball Manufacture	Leathersellers' College.
A. S. Faruqi ...	22.9.30	21.9.32	Electrical Engineering ...	General Electric Co., Birmingham.
*R. N. Gupta ...	2.9.29	31.8.31	Teaching	School visits.
S. M. Hasan ...	3.10.27	2.10.31	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
Miss H. J. M. Husain ...	2.9.30	31.8.32	Teaching	Oxford.
R. A. Khan ...	6.9.30	31.8.32	Teaching	University College, Exeter.
D. S. Kothari ...	22.9.30	31.8.32	Magnetism Research ...	Clare College, Cambridge.
*Narottam Lal ...	1.9.29	31.8.31	Teaching	School visits.
§H. N. Mathur ...	22.4.31	...	Automobile Engineering ...	Vauxhall Motors, Coventry.
I. N. Mathur ...	8.10.28	7.10.31	Electrical Engineering ...	Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd.
R. N. Mathur ...	29.9.30	28.9.33	Plant Physiology ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
B. M. Mehrotra ...	1.9.30	31.8.32	Mathematics Research ...	University of Liverpool.
K. K. Mehrotra ...	1.9.29	26.3.32	English	Non-Collegiate, Oxford.
*§K. K. Moghey ...	17.6.30	...	Electrical Instruments ...	Chamberlain and Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham.
U. C. Misra ...	26.9.29	27.9.33	Veterinary Science ...	Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.
K. L. Muir ...	25.10.29	24.10.31	Boot and Shoe ...	Northampton Technical College.
*B. K. Mukerji ...	1.9.28	31.8.30	Photo Chemistry ...	Experimental Station, Rothamsted.
*T. H. Naqvi ...	29.9.28	31.8.31	Agriculture ...	Harper Adams Agricultural College.
A. R. Pachauri ...	21.9.31	31.8.33	Experimental Psychology ...	University College, London.
P. G. Pande ...	13.10.28	12.10.32	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
*H. N. Roy ...	27.4.29	26.4.31	Ceramics	Hermsdorf, Germany.
*L. Sahai ...	3.10.27	2.10.31	Veterinary Science ...	Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.
H. B. Shahi ...	1.10.28	30.9.32	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
U. S. Sharga ...	28.9.29	27.9.32	Entomology ...	University of Edinburgh and Cornell University, U.S.A.
||S. N. Shukla ...	1.9.29	31.8.31	Electro Chemistry ...	University College, London.
B. B. Singh ...	1.9.30	31.3.32	Teaching	London Day Training College
R. S. Singh ...	7.9.29	6.9.32	Horticulture ...	Reading University.

* Returned to India.

† Dead.

‡ Special grant.

§ Short-term scholars.

|| Deferred passage.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
United Provinces— <i>cont.</i>				
Sultan Singh ...	21.9.29	20.9.32	Agriculture	Reading University.
*T. Singh ...			Cloth	College of Technology, Manchester.
*C. B. Singhal...	29.9.28	31.8.31	Animal Husbandry	University College, Aberystwyth.
V. K. Srivastava ...	25.11.29	9.11.32	Electrical Engineering ...	General Electric Co., Ltd.
*S. D. Vashist...	8.10.28	7.10.31	Textiles	College of Technology, Manchester.
G. N. Vyas ...	22.9.30	21.9.33	Agriculture ...	Reading University.
*S. Zuhrie ...	1.10.28	30.9.30	Agriculture ...	Reading University.

SCHOLARS FROM INDIAN STATES.

Mysore.				
A. C. Devaraj ...	...		Radiology	Edinburgh.
P. H. Nagappa ...	...		Mathematics	University College, London.
*C. Rangachar ...	...		Education... ...	Leeds University.
*H. V. Venkatasubbaya			Banking	London School of Economics.
Baroda.				
*D. M. Batlivala	...		Psychological Medicine .	Royal Bethlem Hospital.
B. M. Desai ...	...		Co-operation ...	London School of Economics.
C. C. Divanji ...	...		Medical Radiology ...	London.
*N. M. Rane ...	...		Medicine ...	Various Hospitals.
*H. G. Nimbalkar	...		Medicine... ...	London.
V. S. Sathe ...	...		Engineering ...	University College, London.
L. Sundaram ...	...		Research... ...	London.
Bahawalpur.				
S. N. Ali ...	...		Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
G. G. Khan ...	...		Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
M. A. Khan ...	...		Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
G. M. Malik ...	...		Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
R. K. Sardana...	...		Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
G. M. Subhani	...		Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
Junagadh.				
S. D. Kadri ...	...		Indian Civil Service	University College, London.
Kashmir.				
A. H. K. Durrani	...		Law	King's College, London.
J. N. Madan ...	...		Civil Engineering ...	King's College, London.
G. Rasul ...	...		Civil Engineering ...	Harvard University, U.S.A.
M. A. Shahmiri	...		Law	King's College, London.
D. R. Sharma	...		Hydraulics and Water Turbines.	Gilbert Gilkes & Gordon, Ltd. Kendal.
*V. Zadoo ...	...		Civil Engineering	T. P. Francis, Esq., A.M.I.C.E

SCHOLARS SENT BY VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS, &c.

Sussex Trust.					
Miss Ruth Campbell ...	1.10.29	30.9.32	Medicine	London School of Medicine for Women.	
*H. G. Chalke ...	3.10.27	2.10.30	B.A.	Private study.	
D. Dixie ...	6.10.30	5.10.33	Mathematics and I.C.S. ...	University College, London.	
W. R. C. Littlewood ...	28.12.27	30.11.31	Mechanical Engineering...	Pulsometer Engineering Co Ltd., Reading.	
J. H. Ortiger ...	19.12.28	18.12.31	Engineering ...	Worthington, Simpsons, Ltd Newark.	
Miss Phyllis I. Platel.	18.4.31	17.4.33	Music	Royal Academy of Music.	
T. J. Williams ...	7.10.29	6.10.32	Science	University College, London.	
* Returned to India.			† Short-term scholars.		
† Deferred passage.					

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Lytton Moslem Scholarship.				
A. W. Khan ...	6.10.30	5.10.32	Economics	London School of Economics.
Silver Wedding Fund, Punjab.				
G. A. Ahmad ...	1.4.26	31.7.32	Engineering	Bristol Corporation.
+M. R. Anand ...	...	...	Philosophy	University College, London.
B. Bhanot ...	1.10.30	30.9.34	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
D. M. Khan ...	1.10.26	30.9.31	Engineering	Glasgow University.
*M. A. Khan ...	1.10.28	30.9.30	Engineering	Loughborough College.
M. Z. Khan ...	1.10.28	30.9.32	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College London.
M. Masud ...	1.10.29	30.9.33	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
A. Nandi ...	1.4.31	31.3.32	Engineering	Aveling and Porter, Rochester.
*Bachan Singh ...	1.10.26	31.12.30	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
Bhagwan Singh ...	1.10.29	31.3.32	Medicine	London Hospital Medical College.
K. Singh ...	1.10.31	30.9.32	Mycology	King's College, London.
Mohan Singh ...	1.10.30	30.9.32	M.R.C.P.	National Hospital.
S. Swallhey ...	1.10.31	30.9.32	Agriculture ...	S.E. Agricultural College, Wye.
King Edward Memorial Fund Scholarship.				
R. Kalamkar ...	1.10.31	31.1.32	Agricultural Statistics ...	Rothamsted Experimental Station.
M. R. Mandlekar ...	21.9.31	20.9.33	Fuel Technology ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
R. Thakur ...	17.9.28	16.3.32	Chemistry ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
M. V. Wazalwar ...	22.9.30	21.9.32	Geology ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
Prince of Wales Reception Fund Scholarship.				
S. K. Lahiri ...	21.9.31	20.9.32	Municipal Engineering ...	T. P. Francis, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.
*R. Prasad ...	17.5.30	27.3.31	Civil Engineering ...	T. P. Francis, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.
G. B. Limaye Scholar, Bombay.				
*B. B. Deshpande ...	...	...	Wireless Telegraphy ...	City and Guilds (Engineering) College, London.
P. N. Kerawalla Trust.				
F. P. Antia ...	...	...	Economics, Ph.D. ...	London School of Economics.
M. K. Dalal ...	...	...	Engineering ...	Battersea Polytechnic, London.
M. B. Daver ...	...	...	Medicine ...	London.
*B. E. Knumana ...	...	...	Accountancy ...	Private Study.
R. P. Mehta ...	...	...	Medicine ...	St. Bartholomew's Medical College.
R. P. Munshi ...	...	...	Medicine ...	Edinburgh University.
*K. Rattanshaw ...	...	...	Estate Management ...	College of Estate Management, London.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Worli Gopchar Trust.				
A. J. Mhatre			Medicine	Royal Institute of Public Health.
*G. B. Mhatre			Architecture	Architectural Association Schools, London.
De Souza Trust.				
R. A. Stracey... ...	1.7.30	30.9.33	Indian Civil Service ...	Tutors.
J. C. Vyse	1.10.27	30.9.31	Indian Civil Service ...	Tutors.
Court of Wards: Madras.				
A. Gopalswami Rao Sahib.			Bar	Middle Temple.
Balrampur.				
*R. K. P. Singh ...	1.10.29	30.9.31	Agriculture ...	Bristol University.
S. A. J. Jafferji ...	1.10.30	30.9.33	Agriculture ...	Bristol University.

STUDENTS AWARDED GRANTS-IN-AID, 1930-1.

Government	Name	Subject	University or College
BIHAR AND ORISSA	S. Anwarullah ...	Physical Chemistry ...	University College, London.
BENGAL	N. V. Banerjee ...	Theory of Knowledge ...	University College, London.
BENGAL	K. P. Basu ...	Bio-Chemistry ...	Chemisches Laboratorium der Bayer. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Munich.
ASSAM	M. T. Borah ...	Persian Literature ...	School of Oriental Studies.
BENGAL	D. L. De ...	Indian Philosophy ...	School of Oriental Studies.
BENGAL	H. L. Dey ...	Indian Tariff ...	London School of Economics.
UNITED PROVINCES	G. B. Deodhar ...	X-radiation ...	King's College, London.
BENGAL	K. Guha ...	Chemistry of Oils ...	Department of Industrial Chemistry, Liverpool.
BENGAL	S. N. Das Gupta ...	Plant Pathology ...	Imperial College.
MADRAS	C. P. S. Menon ...	Hindu Astronomy ...	University College, London.
MADRAS	R. Naidu ...	X-radiation ...	Institut du Radium, Paris.
MADRAS	T. B. Nayar ...	South Indian Pottery ...	University College, London.
BENGAL	P. Roy ...	Indian Foreign Trade ...	London School of Economics.
BENGAL	K. C. Sen ...	Animal Nutrition ...	Bio-chemical Lab., Cambridge Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen.
BENGAL	S. K. Sircar ...	Chemical Technology ...	Imperial College of Science and Technology.

* Returned to India.

APPENDIX IV.

Number of Indian Students at Universities and Colleges, &c., in Great Britain.

University or other Institution.			No. of new admissions during session 1930-1.	Total No. in attendance during session 1930-1.
ENGLAND:				
Birmingham University	...	...	...	4 21
Bristol University	...	...	...	10 28
Cambridge University	...	...	...	41 111
Durham University:				
Armstrong College, Newcastle	...	...	...	6 16
Durham Colleges, College of Medicine, Newcastle	...	...	3	12
Exeter, University College	...	...	...	2 2
Harper Adams Agricultural College	...	...	...	1 2
Leeds University	...	...	...	23 54
Liverpool University	...	...	...	20 30
London University:				
University College	...	...	...	73 144
King's College	...	...	...	36 74
King's College of Household and Social Science	...	...	1	1
Imperial College of Science	...	...	39	109
Bedford College for Women	...	...	4	4
East London College	...	...	4	15
London School of Economics	...	...	24 (31)*	132 (41)*
S.E. Agricultural College, Wye	...	...	3	9
Birkbeck College	...	...	8	8
London Day Training College	...	...	11	14
School of Oriental Studies	...	...	58	93 (7)*
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	—	30
St. Thomas's Hospital	...	...	—	7
Westminster Hospital	...	...	1	1
Guy's Hospital	...	...	2	5 (6)*
St. George's Hospital	...	...	—	2
London Hospital	...	...	12	48
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	4	4
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	3	8 (5)*
London (Royal Free) Hospital	...	...	5	15
University College Hospital	...	...	1	10 (17)*
King's College Hospital	...	...	—	7
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	3	9
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	...	...	34	34
Royal Dental Hospital	...	...	1	10
Bethlem Royal Hospital	...	...	2	2
Other Institutions:				
Battersea Polytechnic	...	...	15	37
Chelsea Polytechnic	...	...	1	17 (5)*
Northampton Polytechnic	...	...	8	12
Northern Polytechnic	...	...	1	2
Sir John Cass Technical Institute	...	...	2	1 (2)*
London School of Printing	...	...	2	4
Faraday House, Electrical Engineering College	...	...	4	48 *
Maria Grey Training College	...	...	6	7
St. Mary's College, Lancaster Gate	...	...	1	1
Royal Academy of Music	...	...	2	6
Architectural Association School	...	...	—	3
Royal College of Art	...	...	—	3
Royal Institute of Public Health	...	...	12	28
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital	...	...	6	54 *
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street	...	...	5	5
Royal Veterinary College	...	...	4	38
Broughborough College	...	...	1	5
Manchester University (including Municipal College of Technology)	...	...	22	60*

* Part-time or occasional students.

University or other Institution.				No. of new admissions during session 1930-1.	Total No. in attendance during session 1929-1.
ENGLAND—cont.					
Nottingham, University College	...	...	...	7	13
Oxford University	...	...	...	19	42
Reading University	...	...	...	4	11
Rothamsted Experimental Station	...	...	...	1	4
Seale-Hayne Agricultural College	...	...	...	3	4
Sheffield University	...	...	...	23	74
WALES:					
University of Wales:					
University College, Aberystwyth	...	...	...	5	15
University College, Bangor	...	...	...	3	7
University College, Cardiff	...	...	...	4	7
University College, Swansea	...	...	...	1	2
SCOTLAND:					
University of Edinburgh	...	...	...	37	138.
University of Glasgow	...	...	...	14	83
St. Andrews University	...	...	...	—	9
IRELAND:					
Queen's University of Belfast	...	...	...	—	3.
University of Dublin:					
Trinity College	...	...	...	2	13.
National University of Ireland:					
University College, Dublin	...	...	...	1	1
Coombe Hospital, Dublin	...	...	...	5	11
Rotunda Hospital, Dublin	12	12
EUROPE:					
Germany	—	51
Switzerland	—	4
Austria	—	1
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	—	201.

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And through all Booksellers.

INDIA AND CEYLON. Provincial Book Depots.

Madras.—Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.
Bombay.—Manager, Government Book Depôt, Charni Road Gardens, Queen's Road, Bombay.
Sind.—Library attached to the Office of the Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.
Bengal.—Legal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Room No. 1, Ground Floor, Calcutta.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—Superintendent of Government Press, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad.

Punjab.—Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.

Burma.—Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon.

Central Provinces and Berar.—Superintendent, Govt. Printing, Central Provinces, Nagpur.

Assam.—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.

Bihar and Orissa.—Superintendent, Govt. Printing, Bihar and Orissa, P.O. Guirabagh, Patna.

Coorg.—Office of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Bangalore.

North-West Frontier Province.—Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar.

Agent in Palestine.—Stalimsky, Jerusalem.

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W. Newman & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.

The Indian School Supply Depôt, 203, Row Bazaar Street, Calcutta.

Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.

Rai M. C. Sircar & Sons, 15, College Street, Calcutta.

Standard Literature Company, Ltd., Calcutta.

Association Press, Calcutta.

Chakraverty, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., 13, College Square, Calcutta.

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(For Meteorological Publications only.)

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Scientific Publishing Company, 9, Talibazar Lane, Calcutta.

Chatterjee & Co., 204, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

Standard Law Book Society, 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

The Hindu Library, 3, Nandalal Mallik Lane, Calcutta.

Kamila Book Depôt, Ltd., 15, College Square, Calcutta.

B. G. Basak, Esq., Proprietor, Albert Library, Dacca.

Mitra Brothers, Rajshahi.

Hirshnabhanu, Madras.

Roohouse and Sons, Madras.

G. A. Nateson & Co., Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.

P. Varadachari & Co., Madras.

S. Murthy & Co., Madras.

City Book Company, Madras.

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New and Secondhand Bookshop, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram, Sagoori, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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Gatulal & Co., Bombay.

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S. Gorain & Co., Sandhinsti Road, Gurgaon, Bombay.

Bombay Book Depôt, Girgaon, Bombay.

Proprietor, New Kitabkhana, Poona.

The Manager, Oriental Book Supplying Agency, Poona.

15, Shukrawar Poona City.

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Sh. Bookstall, 21, Budhwari, Poona.

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The Bhagulal Book and Stationery Company.

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Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.

Ram Narin Lal, Katra, Allahabad.

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Narayan & Co., Meeson Road, Cawnpore.

The Indian Army Book Depôt, Jullundur City, Daryaganj, Delhi.

Munger, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.

The Uppor India Publishing House, Ltd., Lucknow.

Literature Palace, Ammudaula Park, Lucknow.

Ram Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Musid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.

Ram Krishna and Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.

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The Pilk School Book Shop, Lahore.

The Standard Bookstall, Lahore.

The Proprietor, Punjab Sanskrit Book Depôt, Shidmira Street, Lahore.

The Indian Religious Publicity Co., Ltd., Lahore.

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Superintendent, Government Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, Bangalore.